

GENEALOGY
OF
GEN. JAMES WELLS
AND
DESCENDANTS.

*“We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.”*

—BAILEY.

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By Miss M. J. ROE.

IN MEMORY OF MY MOTHER,

Cynthia A. Tallman=Roc,

ENTERED INTO REST SINCE THESE PAGES WERE BEGUN,
WERE THEY COMPLETED, AND TO HER MEMORY,
AND THAT OF HER MATERNAL ANCESTORS,
ARE THEY LOVINGLY DEDICATED.

TO THE READERS,

WHOSE OWN NAMES, OR THE NAMES OF THEIR FAMILY OR
PROGENITORS, ARE FOUND IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

Assume, we (you and I) are among the *exceptions*
proving the rule that the average man has little interest
in his great-grandfathers or his great-grandchildren.

“Say, then, shall the rough woodland pioneers,
Of Mississippi’s wide extended vale,
Claim no just tribute of our love or tears,
And their names vanish with the passing gale?

With veteran arms the forest they subdued,
With veteran hearts subdued the savage foe;
Our country, purchased by their valiant blood,
Claims for them all that gratitude can do.

Their arduous labors gave us wealth and ease,
Fair freedom followed from their double strife;
Their well aimed measures gave us lasting peace
And all the social blessedness of life.

Then let their offspring, mindful of their claims,
Cherish their honor in the lyric band—
O save from dark oblivion’s gloomy reign,
The brave, the worthy fathers of our land.”

Places. Name of one immediately *following* record of a marriage designates a late or present *residence*; a second, in italics, one of burial; two are oftentimes identical.

Death, in infancy or childhood, is indicated by d. after name; in other cases by figures, unless *connection* points to later years.

* * *

LETTERS, ETC., outside Table and family records, are usually copied in full, as being most *satisfactory* to all interested, but involving considerable repetition. Am thus relieved, also, from responsibility of drawing occasional conclusions where differences exist.

Parentheses are made use of to insert *trustworthy outside matter* in family records; elsewhere for purposes of explanation, solely.

Titles, Mr. and Mrs., are commonly omitted for sake of brevity; while others, where they exist, are retained in OUTLINE CHART and INDEX particularly, as a means of designation.

Figure small and printed at *right* of a name, denotes *generation* of an individual; has *no* reference to *recurrence* of a particular Christian name, and is *not* limited to a single family.

Compilation, being of a *semi-private* character,

have included certain incidents not suitable for general publication, hoping the elderly people may enjoy reading them.

Other connections of the Wells name are spoken of at sufficient length to guard against their being confused with our immediate progenitors in same section.

Have exercised very great care in copying and comparing matter furnished—frequently at considerable pains on the part of acquaintances, relatives and friends. Though not free from errors (often unavoidable and *peculiar* to this class of work), trust it is substantially correct. The burden of its faults is justly shared, in part, by others. Any one noting omissions or mistakes, or who is prepared to furnish additional reliable information of any sort, will do a favor by communicating with the writer.

Book of travel quoted from, here and there, is "Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country, thro' the States of Ohio and Kentucky, etc., 1807-9." By F. Cumming. Published 1810.

Pioneer history, with slight exceptions, is taken from latest edition of Doddridge's "Notes," as being decidedly truthful in its descriptions of pioneer scenes, manners, customs and events.

Letter of Mr. Asa Brown supplied the *outline of relationships*.

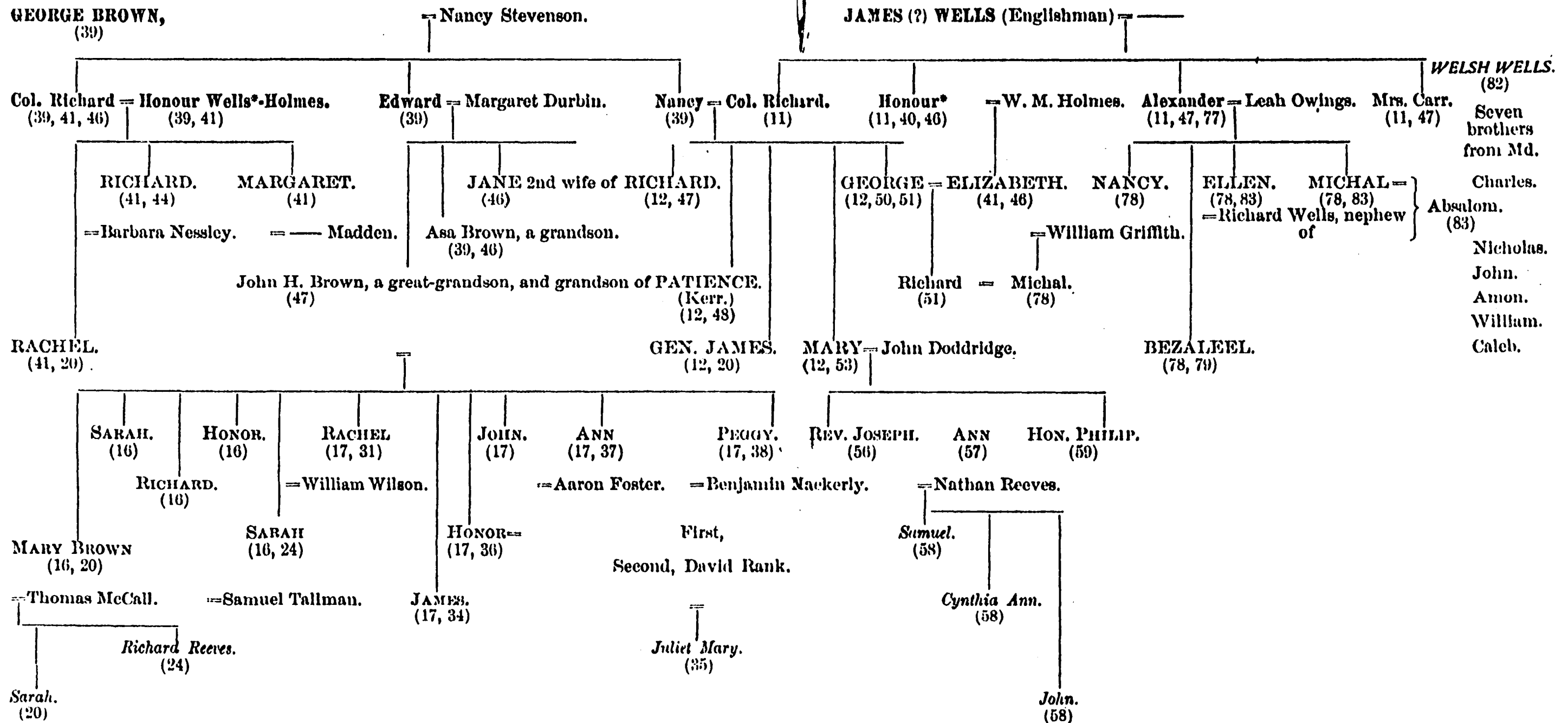
This Wells' Genealogy is *limited* to a *single* edition of *one hundred* copies. Members of the connection wishing to purchase the book will address the undersigned, at Cincinnati, O., *Arondale*, Main and Ridgeway Avenues.

MARY J. ROE.

September, 1892.

NOTE.—In quotations of all kinds thought it preferable to retain their *exact original* forms, and have insisted on the printer doing so just as far as possible. Throughout, beauty in both diction and typography has been set aside in favor of the main ideas, viz., condensation and clearness.

OUTLINE CHART.†



† Chart is designed to furnish a general outline of complicated relationships. To simplify the same, order of ages is ignored, titles are used, and many names omitted. Numbers refer to pages, thus indicating parentage, marriages, or both; while c's following names here and there in book serve to identify them, directly or indirectly, with those in chart.

* Same person, pages 39-46.

WELLS.

Our most remote Wells ancestor in the United States, partially confirmed *tradition* says, was an Englishman, who bore the Christian name of

JAMES^c. †

and resided in Baltimore co., Md. Nothing is known of his occupation, etc., and but few facts relating to his children.

A DAUGHTER^c, m. a Mr. Carr and settled in Mo.

HONOUR^c, b. Dec. 10, 1724-5; m. 1, Wm. M. Holmes; 2, Richard Brown².

ALEXANDER^c, b. Mar. 12, 1727.‡

“RICHARD^c, b. in Md., 1715, near the centre of present city of Baltimore; 1763 removed to Somerset co., Pa.; 1774 to the Pan Handle section, now Ohio co. Eight sons able to bear arms. As night arrived on the Ohio river, Indians attempted to steal their horses; party pursued, killed two savages and a horse, recapturing seven of their horses. Thos., one of the sons, took part in this skirmish (maybe all were sons).”

After close of Indian War. Richard Wells moved near Millersburg, Bourbon co., Ky.; 1805 settled in Ross co., O., where he died in 1808, aged 93. Reared

† ‡ “Welles' History.”

twenty children. Could remember when the first brick house was built in Baltimore." Bore the title of Colonel.

First wife, Nancy Brown². By this marriage had six sons and six daughters; by a second marriage a like number of sons and daughters. Many of names unknown, and order of ages uncertain. Sketches in these pages state what found possible of their history. Children—first family:

Alexander, volunteer in army of Gen. St. Clair. Killed by kick of a horse at Ft. Washington, present site of Cincinnati, O.

Richard^c.

George^c, d. Oct., 1831, aged 86.

Mary^c—Doddridge, b. 1748.

James^c, our ancestor, b. 1751.

Thomas, b. 1758.

Patience^c—Kerr, b. 1759.

John, d. 1828, aged 64.

Mrs. Carr.

Mrs. Barton.

Mrs. Talbot, of Mo., *may* have been a member also.

Joseph, eldest son of second family. Probably, also, Chas., Bazil, Hugh and a son who lived near Lexington, Ky.

Note.—For confirmation of the preceding statements relating to first, second and third generations of Wells, reference should be made *primarily* to Brown-Holmes' sketch, particularly *letters of Asa and J. H. Brown*; also to sketches of Alex. Wells², Mary Wells-Doddridge³, George³ and Thos. Wells³, given later.

SKETCH OF JAMES WELLS³

—subject of this writing—who was born in Frederick co. (?) Md., probably in the year 1751, reckoning his age at 63 (which seems to be correct), at the time of his death, January 29, 1814.

Like most pioneers, he left few records. The first written one concerning him, which has come down to us, is that of his marriage with his cousin, Rachel Brown, "1775, at the Glades of Stony Creek, in Bedford co., Pa."

"Glades" was the name given to an untimbered tract of land along this creek, 13 miles east of Somerset, Pa. Infer they lived at or near this place some years.

They were accustomed to entertain travelers, as private families in newly settled sections frequently did in that day. In the spring of 1783 one of their guests left them a legacy of small-pox. Three of their four children died within a few days of each other. The eldest, Mary, recovered, owing to the timely intervention of a traveler, who had been a victim of the same disease, and chanced to come to the house whilst the family were absent at the funeral of one of the children.

1795 their family record locates them at "Pennsylvania Road," now Jennerstown, 10 miles north of Somerset, Pa. A local historian of Somerset co. writes, that

"James Wells was commissioned Associate Judge of the county of Somerset, April 17, 1795." It was cut off from Bedford that same year. Is not improbable he held the same office previously.

Between 1798-1801 family moved to Brooke co., Va. Lived in the small, beautiful, fertile valley (where his wife's parents had preceded them) called Holliday's Cove. It lies in a bend of the Ohio river, a few miles above Steubenville, O., in what is now Hancock co. (a part of the Pan Handle), W. Va. Here their youngest child, Margaret, was born, and their daughter Sarah and Samuel Tallman were married and began house-keeping in Wellsburg, Va.

The date of James Wells' coming to Ohio is somewhat uncertain. It is thought he was here before the land sales began 1801 (?). He may have come in advance of his family; but they were evidently here October, 1802, when Rachel Wells married Wm. Wilson.

A government patent deed was issued James Wells for section No. 29, Greenfield township, Fairfield co., Ohio, August 24, 1805, and another for section No. 28, February 10, 1809—in all 1,280 acres of what is now among the most valuable land in the county.

Mother could remember seeing the large log house which her grandparents once occupied—is now replaced by a modern structure.

In Ohio he was engaged in farming; was Justice of the Peace, and probably served in the State Legislature.

At this date scarce anything of incident can be gathered of Jas. Wells or his wife, since all his

children and most of his older grandchildren have passed away.

That they left their descendants *a full legacy of honest pride and self-respect* is indisputable.

It is said he served in the Revolutionary and Indian wars, also that of 1812. Was wounded five times in siege of Wheeling. His title of *General* appears on his gravestone. A tradition says five of his brothers bore the same title. His grandson, Samuel Mackerly, recently gave me a part of an epaulette which belonged to his uniform worn in the last named war. One of his granddaughters has a hunting knife which was formerly his property. Most likely there are other relics among relatives.

We are told that his wife taught school before her marriage; spoke and wrote German; was decidedly a "business member" of the firm, and of most pleasing presence. She died November 14, 1813, preceding her husband but a few weeks to the spirit world. They sleep in Wells' family burying ground, now known as "Hooker's," near their former home. Their graves are marked by the large brown stone slabs used in their day. Some of their children and a number of their grandchildren lie beside them.

Supposition is they attended the Presbyterian Church.

Their children, who married, established homes in Fairfield and Ross cos., O. A considerable per cent. of succeeding generations are residents of the West.

"The memory of the dead depends for its halo on

character and worth." This couple were most estimable people, and their memory is justly revered by their descendants as a whole, who, in turn, reflect great credit on the names of these departed ancestors.

FAMILY RECORD OF JAMES WELLS³.

Copied from an old Bible in possession of a grandson, James Wells Wilson, son of Rachel Wells-Wilson.

"JAMES WELLS and RACHEL BROWN were married the 24th day of April, 1775, at the Glades of Stony Creek, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

BIRTHS.

1st. Mary Brown Wells was born the 31st day of August, 1776, at 12 o'clock M.

2nd. Sarah Wells was born the 23rd day of January, 1779, and

Departed this life the 25th day of May, 1783.

3rd. Richard Wells was born the 2nd day of March, 1781, and

Departed this life the 24th day of May, 1783.

4th. Honor Wells was born the 5th day of December, 1782, and

Departed this life the 10th day of May, 1783.

5th. Sarah Wells was born the 4th day of April, 1784, between the break of day and sunrise.

6th. Rachel Wells was born the 31st day of January, 1786, betwixt the break of day and sunrise.

7th. James Wells was born the 11th day of October, 1789, betwixt the break of day and sunrise.

8th. Honor Wells was born the 16th day of February, betwixt the break of day and sunrise, in the year 1792.

9th. John Wells was born the 24th day of September, 1795, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Pennsylvania Road.

10th. Ann Wells was born the 5th day of August, 1798, about sunrise, at the Pennsylvania Road.

11th. Peggy Wells was born the 31st day of May, 1801, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Holliday's Cove, Brooke County, Va."

COPY OF WILL OF JAMES WELLS³.

"In the name of God—amen.

"I, James Wells, of Fairfield County and State of Ohio, being weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following (that is to say):—

"First, I give and bequeath unto my sons James and John the Plantation I now live on, which is to be sold and a Proportionable part to be deducted to pay my debts.

"I do also give and bequeath unto my two youngest daughters all my Personal estate, except a negro girl and a Proportionable part to be deducted to pay my debts.

"I do also give and bequeath unto my nephew, Thomas Wells, Fifty Dollars, of which each of the above mentioned children is to pay an equal part.

"I do also give and bequeath unto my two sons and two daughters as above mentioned, a negro girl, which is to be sold and equally divided.

"I hereby appoint George Tong and Samuel Tolman sole executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

"Signed, sealed, published and declared by above mentioned James Wells to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us, who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of this Testator.

George Wells.

JAMES WELLS.

James Wilson.

"P. S.—My oldest children (to-wit):— Mary McCall, Sally Tolman, Rachel Wilson, Ilona Reaves, having previously had their portion their names were omitted in the body of this testament.

GEORGE WELLS.

JAMES WILSON.

"Fairfield County, Ohio. At a court of Common.

Pleas, holden for said county; the 7th day of February, 1814, the foregoing last will and testament is produced in Court and is Proven by George Wells and James Wilson, the two subscribing witnesses thereto, on which it is ordered to be recorded.

Attest: HUGH BOYLE, Clerk."

Note.—(George Tong was uncle by marriage of Samuel Tallman.)

TABLE OF DESCENDANTS*
OF
GEN. JAS. WELLS AND WIFE, RACHEL BROWN.

1st. MARY BROWN WELLS^e (page 16), m. THOMAS McCALL, in Pa.; settled w. of Lancaster, O.; d. 1828, aged 52. He was b. of Scotch parentage, in Pa.; d. 1853, aged 84. They are buried in Wells' burying ground; also their children, Elizabeth, Priscilla and Philomen.

I. Sarah McCall^e, b. Nov. 15, 1794; m. John Reeves; *Chillicothe, O.*; d. 1822.

1. Maria, d.

II. Elizabeth McCall, d. 1833, aged 37.

III. Thomas McCall, d. 1829, aged 30; *Natchez, Miss.*

IV. James McCall, d. in infancy; *Va.*

V. Maria McCall, m. Thomas Littlefield, 1834; d. *Golden City, Col.*, 1868, aged 67; widow.

1. Emeline Littlefield, m. Alex. Rooney, 1862; *Morrison, Col.*

Otis Albert, Alice, Will Clark, Chas. Thomas, Emma Nora.

2. Samantha Littlefield, d. aged 16.

*The spelling of proper names in this Table is copied verbatim from family lists.

3. Thomas Littlefield, m. Emma Joslin, 1883; Denver, Col.

4. Clark Littlefield, d. in Federal army, aged 21.

5. M. Ruth Littlefield, m. Charles Klise, 1866; Clarinda, Ia.

Lora A., Thomas Edward, Chester.

6. Albert Littlefield, d. aged 13.

VI. James McCall, d. aged 22; Chillicothe, O.

VII. Priscilla McCall, m. William McCleery, 1829; w. of Lancaster, O.; d. May, 1844, aged 38.

1. Maria McCleery, m. Rezin A. DeBolt, 1848; Trenton, Mo.; d. 1869.

Austin, d.

Elizabeth, m. John Wright, 1869; d. 1874. { *Lena,*
Austin, d.

Anora, m. William Lafferty, 1874.

{ *Austin,*
William,
Raymond,
Ella, d.
Anora,
Kenneth.

Orlando, d., William, Ida.

2. Elizabeth A. McCleery, m. George M. Frinefrock; Trenton, Mo.; d. 1852.

Frank, d., Ella.

**Odessa Vale*, m. Frank Front, 1879.

{ *Glenn,*
Edwin, d.
Vernon,
Reeves.

**Willetta May*, m. Charles Baugher, 1885. { *Roy,*
Floris Vale.

Thos. Benton, Micha.

3. Sarah McCleery, m. George Beck, 1854; near Lancaster, O.

Henry C., m. Etta Duncan, 1885. { Clarke D.
Hazel E.

Susie, Wm. McCleery.

Ella, m. D. E. Hughes, 1891.

Jno. Sherman, m. Hattie McCarty, 1890. { Eva May.

Edwin Reeves, m. Zetta Strode, 1889. { Mabel E.

Anna L., George K., d., Josephine.

4. Samuel Reeves McCleery, m. 1st, Sarah Kemmerer, 1873; *Harry, d., Estella.*

M. 2d, Laura Patterson, 1892; Pleasantville, O.

VIII. John McCall, d. aged 36; *Vidalia, on the Mississippi.*

IX. Philena McCall, m. Reuben Blizzard, 1834; d. *Muscatine, Ia.*, aged 64 y. 11 m.; widow.

1. Tirzilla Blizzard, m. Thomas J. Garnett, 1863; Hill City, Kan.

Lena Eliz., m. Thomas H. Magill, Hill City, Kan. { Lucien,
Ruby Alice,
two others.

Dora May, d., Robert Beecher.

Ruby Emma, m. Lewis K. Davis, { Earl Thomas.
1889; Hill City, Kas.

2. Thomas Wesley Blizzard, d. in Federal army.

3. Isaac Newton Blizzard, m. Margaret Foreman,
1860; d. 1865; Anamosa, Ia.

Frank Willard, Edwin.

4. Philomen Blizzard, d.

5. Mason Reeves Blizzard, d. in Federal army.

6. Rubenna J. Blizzard, m. Robert McCall Downer,
1863; Muscatine, Ia.; widow.

Cora Philena, m. G. W. Bagley, 1887; { Roy Downer,
Denver, Col. { George Harold.

*May Belle, Thomas Benson, William Edwin, Isaac
Frances, Ruby Rachel, Jay Benton, Pearl.*

- X. Rachel Wells McCall, m. Jones Gibbony, 1837;
Carroll, Fairfield co., O.; husband d. 1883;
Lancaster.

1. John Thomas Gibbony, m. Agnes Winebrenner,
1875; Carroll, O.

*Emalette May, Rachel Ann, Leone, Arthur Garfield,
Maud, Morris J., Estella.*

2. Emalette Gibbony, m. W. W. McCray, 1861;
Logan, O.

William, d., Minettie May.

Lillian Rachel, m. Myron Stanton { Helen McCray.
Pond, 1889; Logan, O.

*Bertha Virginia, Sarah Maranda, Mary Emalette,
Clarence Gibbony.*

3. Philomen McCall Gibbony, m. Minerva Louisa
Smith, 1875; Carroll, O.

Edna Gertrude, Myrtie Cornelia.

4. Morris Jones Gibbony; d.

5. Mary Juliet Gibbony, d.

6. William Gibbony, d.

XI. Philomen McCall, d. aged 32.

XII. Richard Reeves McCall, m. Juliet Wells, 1849;
Jefferson City, Mo.

1. Nathan M. McCall, d.
2. Anna Mary McCall.
3. James Wells McCall, d.
4. Ada G. McCall, m. Wm. Hammen, 1880; d. 1881,
aged 22.
5. Ella McCall, d.
6. Reeves McCall, d.
7. Edwin Stanton McCall.

2nd. SARAH WELLS^c (page 16).

3rd. RICHARD WELLS^c (page 16).

4th. HONOR WELLS^c (page 16).

5th. SARAH WELLS^c (page 16), m. SAM'L TALLMAN,
Wellsburg, Va., March 28, 1801; settled Fair-
field co., O., 1804; d. "Nov. 13, 1837, aged 52 y.
8 m.," or, more correctly, 53 y. 7 m. His
parentage was largely, if not entirely, English.
B. in Berks co., Pa.; d. 1823, aged 50 y. 9 m.
They and their daughters, Rachel, Sarah and
Dianah, are buried in Wells' burying ground,
in sight of former home.

I. James Wells Tallman, m. Margarette Minter, 1833; d. in *Knox co.*, Mo., 1859, aged 57 y. 4 m.

1. William Minter Tallman, m. Ophelia J. Strode, 1859; Neenach, Cal.; widower.

John Crawford, d., *Levens*.

Annie Rhoda, m. W. A. Fisher, 1883; Cal.

William Victor, *Jeddie Alvin*, *Benjamin Levens*.

2. Mary Ann Tallman, d.

3. Rhody Tallman, d.

4. Basil Levens Tallman.

5. John Harvey Tallman, m. 1st, Mary Furrow, 1876;

Mattie, *Harry Levens*.

M. 2d, Mrs. Emma Wanders, 1892; Columbus, O.

6. Stanley Watson Tallman, m. Millie Jane Norris, 1870; Plain City, O.

Walter, *Ida May*, *Maud Ellen*.

7. Sarah Margarette Tallman, m. Isaac T. Shadle, 1868; d. Lafayette, O., 1873, aged 24.

Homer Emerson.

8. James Henry Tallman, m. Rebecca Sayers, 1876; Lafayette, O.

Mary Eleanor, *William Lawrence*, *Howard*, *Jas. Herman*.

II. Benjamin Franklin Tallman, married Nancy C. Tallman, in Pocahontas co., Va., 1839; d. Shelby co., Ill., 1877, aged 73 y. 1 m. *Reed's burying ground*.

1. Solomon G. Tallman, d.

2. Katharine J. Tallman, m. 1st, William Harney, 1859; *Horace M.*, d.

- M. 2d, Lewis C. Beem, 1869; Shelby co., Ill.; *Cyrus E., William F.*
3. Martha E. Tallman, d.
4. Cyrus S. Tallman, m. 1st, Alice Cutter, 1865; *Jacob B., Nancy, James, Bessie.*
- M. 2d. Mrs. Olive Peters, 1885; Shelby co., Ill.; *Elmer S.*
5. Mary Tallman, d.
6. Matilda Tallman, d.
7. William Tallman, d.
8. Charles W. Tallman, m. Susan Middleton, 1885; Shelby co., Ill. *Roscoe Samuel, Cora Belle, Theodore Middleton, Ferna May.*
9. Wells Tallman, m. Catharine Isabella Banning, 1880; Shelby co., Ill. *Stella Cecil, Carl B., Edith Ora, Lora Estelle.*
10. Infant.
11. Horace M. Tallman, m. Emma S. Foor, 1886; Lakewood, Ill. *Berthia Pearl, Leslie Reay, Gentry Lloyd.*
- II. Mary Tallman, m. Thomas B. Head, 1827; d. Stuart, Ia., 1875, aged 69 y. 6 m.; *Ottawa, Ill.* widow.
1. Samuel Tallman Head, d.
2. Jerome Head, d.
3. Sarah Eliz. Head, m. Geo. W. Loy, 1851; Stuart, Ia.; d. aged 59; widow.
- *Mary Elizabeth*, m. Hezekiah Aultman, { Wilbert,
1872; Stuart, Ia.; d. aged 34. { Rena.

Infant.

George W., m. —; Pueblo, Col. { *Jno. Fletcher Head*,
Ernest, d.

Elnora, d., *Calvin*, d. aged 23.

Matilda, m. *Elliott* *Lowe*, 1881; *Stuart*, { *Mabel*, d.
Ia. Leolie, d.
Child.

Elnora, m. *Herbert Powel*, 1883; { 2 daughters,
Nebraska. Son.

Augusta, m. second wife.

Infant.

4. *John F. Head*, m. *Sarah Hart*, 1863; Sac. co., Ia.
Ellis, d., *Mary Alta*, *Della*, *Ernest*.

5. *George Head*, d. aged 18.

6. *Cynthia Elnora Head*, m. *Edward E. Daniels*,
1857; d. in Colorado, 1891, aged 54.

Luella Maria, m. *Samuel I. Ault-* { *Jessie Bell*,
man, 1880; Colorado { *Jennie Ethel*,
Springs, Col. { *Harland Kelly*, d.
Edward Earl.

Charlie, d., *Thomas Edward*.

7. *Jas. Madison Head*, m. *Ella Ide*, 1871; *Stuart*, Ia.
Merritt, *Blanche*, *Eva*, *Mabel*, *Mary Edith*, *Elsie*, *Bessie*, *Alva*.

8. *Margaret Head*, d.

9. *Thomas Head*.

10. *Mary Head*, d. } *

11. *Maria Head*, d. }

* Twins.

IV. Richard Brown Tallman, m. Mary Boone Taylor, 1834; d. La Salle co., Ill., aged 48; *Ottawa, Ill.*; widower.

1. Samuel W. Tallman, m. Rachel Hoskins, 1859; Rugby, Ill.; d. 1892, aged 56.

Mary E., m. Jos. Brunchback, 1880.

{ Elmer,
Edith,
Maudie,
Allie, d.
Gracie, d.

Rosetta, m. — Smalley, 1885.

{ Bessie,
Gracie.

Elmer T., m. 1890; *Ira*, d. *Ida*, d.*

Mahala Florence, m. — Ginrich, 1890.

{ Roy E.

Hattie May, d., *John A.*, *Jessie J.*

2. Cynthia Anna Tallman, m. Levi White, 1859; Hughesville, Va.

Mary Tallman, d. aged 25.

Louisanna, m. Edwin L. Roe, 1889; { Wells Tallman.
Gilbert, O.

Ella Norah, *Ida Stevenson*, d., *Levi Furr*, *Helen Taylor*, d.,
Hugh Holmes, *William Boone*, *Alpheus Calvin*.
Edna Lincoln, *Edwin Wells Brown*.

3. Lafayette Wells Tallman, d.

4. Isaac Taylor Tallman, m. Mary Corbit, 1874; Los Angeles, Cal.

Mary Ara,

5. Loretta Tallman, d.

6. Mary Alice Tallman, d.

* Twins.

7. Emina Tallman, m. J. Alpheus Tavenner, 1879;
Lincoln, Va.
Ethel Roe, Edith Alma Wells, Annie May Lincoln,
d., John Carroll, Mary Rebecca Taylor, Boone
Alpheus Culton, Cloyde Tallman, Aiverda Steven-
son.
- V. Rachel Wells Tallman, m. J. B. Dorsey, 1828; d.
Kirkersville, O., 1832, aged 22 y. 10 m.
- VI. Nancy Tallman, m. Reuben Evans, 1830; c. of
Zanesville, O.; husband d. 1850.
1. Benjamin Evans, d.
 2. Sarah Ann Evans.
 3. James Evans.
 4. Rachel Evans, m. James Alexander, 1876; c. of
Zanesville, O.
 5. Honora Evans, m. Charles Kelso, 1865; Newton,
Ill.; widow.
- Ella D.*, m. Howard F. Ross, 1888. { Cynthia Anna,
Chas. Kelso.
6. Ruth Evans, m. John Allen, 1869; Ft. Garland,
Col.
 7. George Tallman Evans.
 8. Cynthia Roe Evans, m. Oliver Saunders 1879;
Zanesville, O.
- VII. Cynthia Ann Tallman, m. Thomas Roe, 1847;
n. of Zanesville, O.; d. 1891, aged 77 y. 11 m.;
Greenwood Cemetery.
1. Margaret Ann Roe.

2. Mary Josephine Roe*.
3. Annie Sophia Roe, m. Dr. Edwin W. Mitchell,
1882; Avondale, Cincinnati, O.
Roe Reamy, Edwin Wells, James Laurence.
4. Edwin Letz Roe, m. Louisanna White (page 28),
1889; Gilbert, O.
Wells Tallman.
5. Thomas Roe, d.

VIII. Honor Dianah Tallman, m. George W. Wilson,
1835; d. *Frankfort, Ind.*, 1840, aged 25 y. 3 m.

1. Joseph Murry Wilson, m. Harriet Gibson, 1865;
Thorntown, Ind.

Murry H., Story Scott, Pearla Honor, R. Wilds.

2. Sarah Wilson, m. Joseph C. Evans, 1864; *Chandlersville, O.*; d. aged 27.

Sallie May.

IX. Samuel Wells Tallman.

X. Sarah Tallman, d.

XI. Dianah Tallman, d.

XII. Margaret Elizabeth Tallman, m. Thomas Coulson,
1841 (?); d. *Rushville, O.*, 1844, aged 20.

William T., d.

* Collected and arranged this Genealogy.

6th. RACHEL WELLS^e (page 17) m. WILLIAM WILSON, "at the Forks of Hockhocking, Fairfield co., O., Oct. 14, 1802;" w. of Lancaster, O.; d. 1842, aged 55 y. 11 m. His parentage was Irish. The family emigrated to Ohio, 1798, from Cumberland co., Pa.; d. Sept. 26, 1851. They and the Wilson family generally, who died in Ohio, are buried at Lancaster.

I. Amanda Wilson, d.

II. Minerva Wells Wilson, m. Joseph Lynn; d. aged 36 y. 3 m.

III. Nathaniel Wilson, d. 1846, aged 38 y. 11 m.

IV. Honora Calista Wilson, m. James McCleery, 1826–27; w. of Lancaster, O.; d. 1890, aged 80 y. 4 m; widow.

1. Amanda McCleery, m. Aaron Kistler, 1852; Carroll, O.; d. 1853.

J. Wilson.

2. William Wells McCleery, d.

3. Minerva McCleery, d.

4. Lucretia McCleery, m. Peter Hay; Sedalia, Mo. .
Ida, James.

Josephine, m. Wm. Wallace Cook, { Leeson Hay,
1885; Rockville, Mo. { Lucile Ayers.

*Maud, Peter, Miriam Wilson, Harry, Leander, d.,
Harley.*

5. James Linn McCleery.

6. Samuel McCleery, m. Mary Levering, 1869; St. Mary's, Kas.
Clara, Frank, Jennie, James, Samuel.
 7. William Wells McCleery, m. Mary Norton, 1877; Marion, Ind.
Nina.
 8. Theodore McCleery, m. Mary Cass, 1878; St. Mary's, Kas.; wife d. 1890.
Edith Calista, Charlie, George.
 9. John McCleery.
 10. Charles McCleery, m. Laura Acton, 1884; Lancaster, O.
Edna, Jamie, Willie Acton, Charlie, Walter.
 11. Lizzie Jennette McCleery, m. Lewis Hengst, 1881; w. of Lancaster, O.
James McCleery, Clarence Wilson.
- V. Cynthia Elizabeth Wilson, m. Rev. Barnett Miller, 1841; San Antonio, Tex.; husband d. 1888.
1. Isadore Louise Miller, m. James A. Hudson, 1872; Lincoln, Ill.
Mary Wier, Cora Barnett, Nina Louise, Samuel Miller, d., Roberta Alexandra.
 2. Lucius Wickliffe Miller, d. 1855; Tucson, Arizona Ty.
 3. Cora Barnette, d.
 4. Adrienne Miller, d.
- VI. Rachel Wilson, m. Owen Smith, 1839; *Montezuma, Ind.*; d. 1873, aged 57 y. 2 m.
1. Minerva Louisa Smith, m. Philomen McCall Gibbony (page 23), 1875; Carroll, O

Edna Gertrude, Myrtie Cornelia.

2. Loretta Smith, d.

3. Ross Smith, m. Lavina Whitson, 1871; Indiana.

Dora, Orien, Fred, d., Frank.

4. Ambrose Wilson Smith, m. Nettie Toomaw;
Indiana.

Carl Ambrose.

VII. James Wells Wilson, m. Rose Ann Wolfe, 1843;
Hooker, O.

1. George Wilson, m. Eliza Raub, 1868; Kingston,
Ohio.

James, Laurence, Rose Anna, d.

2. Gustin Wilson.

3. John Wilson, m. Laura Maxwell, 1881; Kings-
ton, O.

James Austin.

4. Rachel Wells Wilson.

5. Rebecca Wilson.

6. McCleery Wilson, m. Emma Kester; Hooker, O.

Mary Viola, Grover, Minnie, d.

7. Lucretia Wilson, d. aged 27.

VIII. William Harvey Wilson,* m. Mary Skeeters,
1844; Montezuma, Ind.; d. 1862, aged 41 y. 10 m.

1. Son.

2. Isabella Wilson, m. Samuel Haworth, 1866.

Harvey, Indiana, Amos S., Edward A., Mary E.

3. Pratt Wilson, d.

* Indicates that family list is not known to be complete.

4. Alice Wilson, m. James Collins, 1872.
Ora, George, Maggie.
5. Lucretia Wilson, m. James Hiller, 1871.
Alvin Frank, Alice, Charley, Nellie, Nonie.
6. Infant.
7. George Wilson, m. Viola Hise, 1882.
Joy, Fred.
8. Clara Wilson.

IX. Maria Louise Wilson,* m. Henry Pence, 1846;
Braddyville, Ia.

1. Calista M. Pence, m. P. R. Laurence, 1867; Nodaway co., Ia.
Olive, Luther R., Ernest P., Lois, True W., d., Clark W.
2. Luella H. Pence, m. G. W. Allen, 1874; Ness co., Kas.
Willie H., Myrtie Agnes, Corwin E., Minnie E., Emmet, Willis, d.

X. Ambrose Whitlock Wilson, m. Elizabeth A. Leach, 1871; d. in Ky., 1881, aged 52.

1. Ambrose Morris, d. aged 15.

7th. JAMES WELLS^c (page 17), m. Cynthia Ann Reeves^c, 1815; w. of Chillicothe, O.; d. May 9, 1834; Moore burying ground. His widow afterward m. Thomas Hope, who died previous to her. She was born Sept. 19, 1797; "died in Jefferson City, Mo., July 26, 1874, in 77th year."

- I. Ann Ellen Wells, b. Aug. 6, 1816; m. Richard Dill, 1840; Brownington, Mo.; husband d. 1885.
1. Robert Reeves Dill, m. Addie Douglas, 1874; Humansville, Mo.
Annie M., Richard Dill.
- II. Eliza Reeves Wells, d. Jefferson City, Mo., May 23, 1889, aged 71.
- III. Margaret Adaline Wells, m. David Steele, 1842; Jefferson City, Mo.
- IV. Juliet Mary Wells^c, m. Richard Reeves McCall, 1849.†
- V. Nathan Reeves Wells, m. Frances Emily Ward, 1859; Jefferson City, Mo.
1. Cynthia Anna Wells, d. aged 13.
2. Natilla Reeves Wells.
3. Frank Ward Wells.
4. Francis Emily Wells.
5. Eleanora R. Wells.
6. Frederic Donahue Wells.
7. William Doddridge Wells.
8. Eliza Reeves Wells.
9. Elizabeth Meek Wells.
10. Daisy Steele Wells.

† See page 24 for list of children.

VI. Eleanora Reeves Wells, m. David Moore, 1850;
w. of Chillicothe, O.; d. 1871, aged 43.

1. Georgiana, m. Albert Glascock, 1872; Washington C. H., O.

David Moore, Erwin Clarke, Katie Wells, Albert Stone, Helen Hopewell, Jean.

2. Ella Reeves Moore, m. M. C. Hopewell, 1881;
Chillicothe, O.

3. Kate Moore, m. Jas. Anderson, 1884; w. of Chillicothe, O.

Katherine Margaret, Mary Eleanor.

4. (Miss) Willie Moore.

VII. Rachel Fredrica Wells, m. Thomas Donahue,
1867; Jefferson City, Mo.

8th. HONORA B. WELLS^c (page 17), m. 1st, SAMUEL REEVES (b. Oct. 15, 1790), June 12, 1812; Bainbridge, O.

M. 2d, DAVID RANK, June 25, 1845; New Salem, O.; d. Bainbridge, O., Nov. 18, 1874, aged 82 y. 9 m.; buried beside her sister, Mrs. Mackerly, in Hewlitt burying ground. MR. RANK was from near Lancaster, Pa.; died a few years previous to his wife; age, "in the seventies."

- 9th. JOHN WELLS^c (page 17). At 35 (?) said to have been drowned in the Mississippi river.
-

10th. ANN BROWN WELLS^c (page 17), m. AARON FOSTER, May 28, 1834; 12 miles n. w. of Chillicothe, O.; d. June 4, 1858, aged 59 y. 9 m. He was born in Pennsylvania, of English parentage, 1788; d. Sept. 13, 1862, aged 74. They, son James, daughter and three grandchildren, are buried at Concord Presbyterian Church, near Lattaville, Ross co., O.

- I. James Jeremiah Foster, m. Mary Poole, 1858-59; n. w. of Chillicothe, O.; d. 1862, aged 25.

1. Annie M. Foster, d.
2. Jessie K. Foster, daughter, d.

- II. Aaron Thomas Foster, m. Maria Elizabeth Coover, 1860; Chillicothe, O.; wife d.

1. Alice Elizabeth Foster.
2. Hannah Philena Foster, d. aged 24.
3. Anna Fredonia Foster.
4. Samuel Thomas Foster.
5. Frank Coover Foster.

- III. Margaret A. P. Foster, m. George K. Rhoades, 1863; Rainsboro, O.; d. 1880, aged 36.

1. William I. Rhoades.
2. Philip Foster Rhoades.

11th. MARGARETTA MADDEN WELLS^o (page 17), m. BENJAMIN MACKERLY, Mar. 7, 1827; "Indian Ford," near Bainbridge, O.; d. Sept. 22, 1873, aged 72 y. 3 m. He was Irish; d. July 3, 1889, aged 90. They are buried in Hewlitt burying ground, in sight of their former home.

I. Wells Reeves Mackerly, d.

II. James E. Mackerly, d. 1870, aged 41.

III. Benjamin E. Mackerly.

IV. Samuel Wilson Mackerly, m. Mary Smith, 1877.

BROWN AND HOLMES;

ALSO,

MRS. HONOUR WELLS²-HOLMES-BROWN,(PAGE 11) AUNT AND MOTHER-IN-LAW OF JAMES WELLS³.

George Brown¹ (chart) came to America from England, about 1700; settled eight miles from Baltimore, in Baltimore co., Md. Married Miss Nancy Stevenson — English.

SONS.

William.
Henry.
Hugh.
George.
Joshua.
John.
James.

DAUGHTERS.

Nancy^c, m. Col. Richard Wells².
Rainor.
Mary, m. Wm. Baxter.
Sarah.
Elizabeth.
Ruth, m. Jas. McGuire.
1 other.

Col. Richard^c, m. Mrs. Honour Wells^c-Holmes.

Edward^c, m. Margaret Durbin. Were grandparents of Asa Brown. (From notes of Mr. Asa Brown, through his niece, Mrs. Huston.)

Evidence seems conclusive that one of George Brown's¹ daughters m. a Mr. Allguyer, and another a Mr. Stevenson. They remained in Baltimore co., Md., and have descendants there.

John and Jacob Allguyer, sons of the former, settled in Franklin co., O., about 1807. A story is told to the effect that one of them at this time made the acquaintance of a young woman he afterwards married, at the home of his relative, Jas. Wells^d. Some descendants of one of these men in Delaware, O.

Mr. W. E. Baxter, son of William Baxter, stated, a few years since, that his mother was Mary Brown, and Mrs. McGuire, Ruth, of this same family; and, as a sequence, Richard, son of Col. Richard Brown, was his cousin.

Added, that these two families, together with their contemporaries, Browns and Griffiths, mentioned in his "Notes" by Dr. Doddridge, were all more or less nearly related to the author. Four families just mentioned are represented by descendants in the Pan Handle to-day. Mr. Baxter could remember seeing his aunt Honour, when a child, and spoke of her as a person universally respected and loved.

FROM THE BROWN FAMILY BIBLE.

"Honour Wells m. Wm. M. Holmes in her 16th year. She was born Dec. 10, 1724-25. (He came from England about 1700, and settled in Baltimore co., Md.)

CHILDREN.

Lewanah, b. 1742.

Thomas, b. May 14, 1744, d.

William, b. Mar. 3, 1746.

James, b. Feb. 13, 1748; (settled in Licking co., O.)
 Sarah, b. April 13, 1750, (m. Col. Alex. McLain,
 1775; h. Uniontown, Pa.)
 Elizabeth^e, b. Feb. 12, 1753, (m. Geo. Wells³.)
 Thomas, b. April 4, 1755; (settled Fairfield co., O.)
 Alexander, b. July 12, 1757; (d. in Revolutionary
 War.)

Wm. M. Holmes d. about Mar. 10, 1758. Will
 dated Mar. 9, 1758.

* * *

Honour Wells-Holmes, m. Richard[•] Brown, Nov.
 17, 1759.

CHILDREN.

Rachel^e, b. Dec. 29, 1760, (m. James Wells³, sub-
 ject of this book.)

Richard, b. Nov. 4, 1762, (m. Barbara Nessley.)

Margaret, b. May 24, 1765; (— Madden, and set-
 tled at St. Genevieve, Mo.)"

Fly-leaf of Bible—trip to Mo. mentioned; also,
 the couplet—

"Glorious youth, the sharper cries,
 Glorious youth, the d—— replies."

Col. Richard Brown², d. Feb. 8, 1811, aged 71 y.
 8 m. 20 d. His wife d. Mar. 28, 1816, aged 90 y. 3 m.
 18 d. Dates on their monument correspond with these.
 It appears she was some fourteen years his senior.

They were members of St. John's Episcopal Church, which is located a few miles from their home (Mr. Baxter), and are buried in its church yard. Mr. Baxter proposed, at a reunion of the Nessleys, held 1885, that the Browns should commemorate the occasion by buying a suitable monument for this couple, to take the place of the old-fashioned slabs at their graves. It was done.

Col. Brown was living at the Glades of Stony Creek, 1777.

J. G. Doddridge writes, "I remember the Richard Brown who lived at Holliday's Cove. He most generally called at father's when he came to town. Father and the family called him Uncle Dickey Brown."

✧ History of the Pan Handle says, "1792, Col. Brown was chairman of a committee to ask protection against the Indians. He was born in Maryland. Colonel under Gen. Geo. Washington. Captain at Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1776. Prisoner a short time. After the war, with wife and two children, came to Holliday's Cove. Entered 1,100 acres of land, including Brown's Island."

A traveler says, "1807, passed Brown's Island, containing 350 acres of first-rate land; on the right and opposite the lower end of it, we stopped for the night at Brown's, who is a magistrate, and has a noble farm and house very pleasantly situated on a high bank with a steep slope to the river.

"The negroes (the descendants of Sarah Holmes-McLain say he was a slave-holder), cattle, offices and

appearance of everything indicated the greatest abundance of the produce of this plentiful country.

"Neither the old 'Squire nor his wife ever knew confinement by accident or bad health until about two months ago, when, by a fall from her horse, she dislocated her hip and broke one of her knees. Her son restored the limbs to their places and she employed no surgeon, but is curing herself gradually, though slowly, by an embrocation of camphorated spirit.

"After supping with the old gentleman, near his wife's bedside, on an apple pyc, bread, butter and milk, he kissed her, then showed us to a room with four beds in it, one of which he occupied himself and gave us possession of another

"The old man had entertained us until a late hour by narrating to us his situation and that of his family. His children have all good farms, and he intends making no will, that they may inherit equally whatever he may die possessed of, which he gave us to understand was very considerable.

"One daughter is married to a Mr. Madan, an Irishman, to whom he gave a farm with her, which Mr. Madan sold for \$1,000 five years ago, and removed to St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi, where he is now a land surveyor, with an income of \$2,000 a year. Two years ago, 'Squire Brown, notwithstanding his age, about 70, paid his daughter a visit, a distance of 1,000 miles. Though he does not keep a tavern, he knows how to charge as if he did, we having to pay him half a dollar for our plain supper, plainer bed and two quarts of milk we took with us; which is very high in

a country where cash is very scarce and everything else very abundant."

STEP-CHILDREN AND CHILDREN OF COL. BROWN.

JAS. HOLMES' descendants say he was a Revolutionary soldier; fought at Bunker Hill, and through life was slightly lame from shot wound of the war. Had thirteen sons and one daughter. Eli, one of them, married his first cousin, a daughter of Asa Brown. Two others, Thos. and Jas., married their cousins, daughters of George Wells³.

SARAH HOLMES-McLAIN, d. 1832; husband died 1834. Ten children, all dead. A few years ago Misses Sallie and Elizabeth Hadden and Richard McLain, grandchildren, were living at Uniontown, Pa.

The families of Brown and Holmes, of all generations, frequently intermarried among themselves, and also with the descendants of George Wells³.

RICHARD BROWN, JR., only son. "History of the Pan Handle" says, "He was born near Baltimore, Md., 1762. Came West. Surveyor. Made surveys for the government. Worked with Gen. Harrison in Ill., and other States. March, 1798, married Barbara, daughter of Jacob Nessley. They settled on land in Holliday's Cove; after several years moved up the river to Tomlinton's Run. He died there 1842, and his wife 1845. He was sheriff, justice of the peace, county surveyor, and colonel of the militia seven years." Asa Brown's notes say he bought his father's farm after Col. Brown's

death, and served in the State Legislature. His grandson, Geo. Brown, has the Brown family Bible, and lives on the Nessley homestead farm. Near by stands "*Nessley Chapel*;" Protestant Methodist place of worship.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD BROWN, JR.

Richard, d.

Alice, m. John Edie; five children.

James Wells, m; six sons and six daughters; Barbara—one of them—furnished this list.

John, m. Mary Nicely; family.

Jacob N., b. 1805; m. Ann Nyler; large family.
Elizabeth.

George, m. Ellen Sproul; no family.

Honour, m. Robt. Hewitt; large family.

Peggy (Margaret) Madden, m. Jacob Brenneman; five children.

Nancy Nessley, m. Abram Dessellem; no family.

Many of the descendants of Col. Brown, through his son Richard, live on both sides of the Ohio river above Steubenville. A part are interested in growing fine fruit, and have built large cold storage houses.

The Holmes-Brown connection were and are mostly farmers, small of stature, patriotic, sensible, plain, thrifty and given to hospitality.

The following two letters from Asa and John H. Brown (chart) refer to the Wells in general, Richard³ and Patience³ Wells in particular, and to the Browns incidentally. Am told Mr. Asa Brown was a man of Herculean stature, a prodigy in memory and an author-

ity on family history. Place great reliance in general correctness of his statements. However, from written records of the Doddridges, statements of letter that follows his, certain inferential reasons, etc., conclude he is mistaken in calling Gen. James Wells' father *James*, and *not Richard*:

"Feb. 12th, 1883.

Miss Roe, A Lady that I Never have seen I believe.

James Wells come to America some time in the senteenth Century, settled near Baltimore, Md. Married Nancy Brown, a Sister of My Grandfather Brown; unto them was born 12 children. Their sons' names were as follows: Richard, George, Thomas, John and James, your Mother's Grandfather; they all settled west of the Mountains in pa. or West Va. Richard married Miss Holmes. She died. Then he married Jane Brown; removed to Ky., then to Mis-sourie; died in 1812.

George married Elizabeth Holmes; settled in Ohio; died in Licking Co., Ohio. Thomas Married and Settled in Mason county, Ky. I think John died in Kentucky in early life. James, if I am not mistaken, married Rachel Brown, a daughter of Colonel Brown, and settled in Fairfield County, West of Lancaster, Ohio; then William Holmes married a sister of Old James Wells. Holmes died, leaving several children, then She Married Richard Brown, of Holaday's Cove, Va. They had one sone, Richard. One of the girles, Margaret, marred Thomas Madden and settled in Misorie.

One Mr. Carr married of the first Wells family and settled in Mo. The townes you name belong to Alexander Wellses family; he was a brother of the first James Wells. Doctor Doddridge's Father Married a daughter of the first James Wells. I could tell you more, as the first James Wells married a second wife; he was the father of 24 children. Now, Miss Roe, I am 82 yrs. old, and it is hard work for me to write. Excuse mistakes. The Wellses are English.

ASA BROWN."

Copy in substance of a very long letter addressed to Mrs. Honora Calista McCleery^b by John H. Brown, of Dallas, Texas. He was born in Pike co., Mo., Oct. 29, 1820.

He asks names of brothers and sisters of Gen. Jas. Wells^a, whose sister PATIENCE, WELLS^a-KERR, was writer's grandmother. "So your mother and mine were 1st cousins." Mary^a, another sister, was wife of John Doddridge.

" RICHARD^a

(PAGE 12),

(nick-named Tidley), a brother, married Jane, sister of my grandfather Brown. Hence their children were first cousins of both my father and my mother. Several of this family lived in Pike co., Mo. I knew Richard, Nicholas, Thomas, Hugh, George, Joshua and a sister, Ruth, who married my uncle, Hon. Richard Kerr (cousins).

Our great-grandfather, *Col. Richard Wells*² (page 11), married twice, and by each wife had six sons and six daughters, twelve boys and twelve girls, twenty-four in all.

First child of the 2d marriage, Joseph, settled in St. Louis co., Mo., 1804 (?), reared a large family of children and died there. My grandmother, Mrs. Doddridge, of 1st family, and probably Gen. Jas. Wells, of Ohio, and think there were brothers Chas., Basil, perhaps Hugh. Think a sister married a Mr. Talbot, and lived in Mo. This is about all I know of these old aunts and uncles.

The Wellses averaged well as people of sterling worth—plain strong-minded and upright—good citizens in the higher sense of the term. Rev. Jas. Kerr, Baptist born, in Pa., Oct. 8, 1749:

PATIENCE WELLS³,

(PAGE 12), .

his wife, born 1759, married in Md., 1775.

CHILDREN.

1st. Mary, born 1777; married Alex. Clark; died in Mo., 1831; 1780 parents settled two miles from Danville, Ky., where (2d) Margaret (my mother) was born Mar. 26, 1783. She married Richard Jones, who died in Mo., 1811. 1814 she married my father, Capt. Henry S. Brown, of Ky. They, her brother and other sisters, moved to St. Charles co., Mo., 1808.

I have a half brother living in Texas, James,

aged 84. Mary Draper, Oswego, Kansas, 77. R. E. Brown, Texas, 70. F. A., Indian fighter, died in Texas, 1884. Mother died 1861. Her brothers were Col. Jas. Kerr, known in Texan history 1824-50; Kerr county named for him and Brown for my father. Richard Kerr died when on a visit to Ky., 1852. Capt. Wm. Kerr died in Mo., 1856. Judge Thomas Kerr died in Mo., 1849. Her sisters, Mrs. Patience Keele and Mrs. Eliz. Banham, died in Mo., 1843.

I married Miss Mary Mitchell, of Conn., when on a visit to Mo. Two single daughters, one married and four grandchildren. Two sons died 1873 and 1876. I've been in Texas fifty years. Been soldier, officer, editor, legislator, mayor, etc., etc.

JOHN H. BROWN."

1887, Mrs. Barnett Miller⁵ writes:—"Mayor Brown is ardently engaged in the same work as yourself. On the right hand and on the left he seeks for facts. Seldom have I seen a man so gifted in memory and one whose memory is so richly stored with interesting items."

GEORGE WELLS⁸;(PAGE 12), BROTHER OF JAMES WELLS³.

"WELLSVILLE" (Columbiana co., O., 6000) "was laid out by Wm. Wells, 1824" (Howe). A son, Alex. Wells, living there, says 1823, on his father's farm.

This son is now 82½ years old. 1888, was acting president of his county Historical Society. Met him 1886; a remarkably well preserved man, mentally and physically, and an exceedingly interesting talker. He writes: 'Richard Wells was the father of my grandfather, Geo. Wells.

My father, Wm. Wells, was b, Feb. 20, 1765, at Metzekers, s. fork of the Juniata, Bedford co., Pa. At about 7 yrs. moved to Brother's Valley township, Somerset co., Pa., thence to Washington co., Pa., then to Holliday's Cove, Va., later to Columbia co., O., 1797. One of the first settlers in this part of the co.

His mother (a Miss Huff, before marriage,) died when he was an infant. His grandmother raised him.'

"Arthur St. Clair, governor of N. W. Territory, resided at Cincinnati. 1798, he commissioned father to act as Magistrate of Jefferson co., which covered a large extent of country—(Columbiana, Mahoning, Stark, Carroll counties and beyond this). At that time the Magistrate formed the judges of the courts. Ohio was not declared a state until 1802."

In an address before the Columbiana County Historical Society, Alex. Wells says, "Wm. Wells was one of the Judges on that noted trial of Carpenter, who shot White Eyes, an Indian, at West Point, between Wells-ville and New Lisbon." Another authority says, "This was in time of peace. Last Indian blood shed by white men in this part of Ohio. Carpenter was cleared. The wife of White Eyes received \$300 from three gentlemen, one of the donors being the late Bezaleel Wells, of Steubenville." This and much more to appease Indians wrath.

"Father raised ten children. (All dec'd at this date, 1886, save George (4) of Wheeling, aged 92, and Rachel and Alexander, twins and youngest children.)

My grandfather had a brother called Alexander. It was for him I received the honorable name I bear. His wife's name was Rachel. My twin sister was called for her. My father must have held them in high esteem. His (George Wells') second wife, Eliza Brown (Elizabeth Holmes) children mostly moved into Ohio.

Joseph, m. Mary Dota.

Richard^c (Tidley), m. Michal Griffith, Baltimore co., Md., 1798; moved to Pike co., Mo.

George, m. ———

John, m. Sarah Sparks.

Honor, m. Johnathan Hunt, moved to Licking co., O.

Elizabeth, m. Jas. Holmes.

Nancy, m. (Samuel Mc) Cullum.

Rachel, m. (Thomas) Holmes."

The foregoing statement concerning the second family of George Wells is confirmed, and what is placed in brackets is added by his grandson, James Wells, of Hebron, O. Connection is well represented in that section. A large house, used for Methodists' place of worship, in his day stood on George Wells' farm, and was called "George's Chapel," for him. He d. Oct. 9, 1831, aged 86. His wife, Aug., 1827, in 75th year.

Mr. Alex. Wells adds, "I have often heard father speak about Col. Richard Brown being a relative. Also, Rev. J. Doddridge, 'Gray Beard' Wells, Bazil Wells (who laid out Steubenville), were related to our family."

Mr. Wells m. Miss Esther Kemble. Eight children, several of whom are in business in Wellsville. Wm. Wells' descendants are remarkably long lived. Think was told that he was equal to a hunting expedition, and could bring down his game, at 80 yrs. of age. Died, aged 97.

MARY WELLS-DODDRIDGE³,(PAGE 12) SISTER OF JAMES WELLS².

"John Doddridge emigrated to America, settled in New Jersey Colony. Supposed to be a son of Rev. John Doddridge, of Shepperton, England (grandfather (?) of Rev. Philip Doddridge). Wife's name unknown.

"Children, Ann and Joseph. Ann married W. Moore and died in Hagerstown, Md. Joseph married Mary Biggs and died in Bedford co., Pa., 1779. Six daughters and two sons. This couple were the parents of the older Philip and John, who was father of Rev. Joseph and young (Hon.) Philip Doddridge.

"Mary Wells, wife of John Doddridge, had a sister, Mrs. Barton, living at Fredericktown, Md., 1802. She had brothers George, John, Thos., James and Alexander Wells, for whom Wellsburg was named."

(From notes of Miss Narcissa Doddridge.)

J. G. Doddridge writes: "We are of the same family as the author referred to. (The Dissenter, celebrated as a minister and as author of several well-known hymns, "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," and other books.) My great Uncle, my Uncle Philip, my brother Philip, a cousin Philip and my son Philip, and several others, were all named to perpetuate the name. Father wrote, at my request, the relationship in his letter-book. This, containing all his correspondence with Bishop White, was lost."

DODDRIDGE FAMILY RECORD.

(From a copy made for Mrs. Ruth Carson, with some abbreviations, but sufficient of it in full to show form.)

“Joseph Doddridge, Sen., Dec'd Feb. 14, 1779.

John Doddridge, son of Joseph, born Mar. 20th, old stile, 1745. Mary, his wife, was born Sept. 19, 1748, and married Dec. 22, 1767. (Daughter of Richard Wells, of Md.)

Joseph Doddridge, their son, was born Oct. 14, 1768.”

Ann Doddridge (Reeves), born Nov. 3, 1770.

Philip Doddridge, born May 17, 1773.

Susannah Doddridge, born Aug. 6, 1775.

Ruth Doddridge (Carson), born Aug. 30, 1776.

“Mary Doddridge, wife of John Doddridge, deceased 20th day of November, 1776. He married again to Elizabeth Shrimpton, Jan. 22, 1778, who was born Oct. 26, 1761.

Their son Josias was born Oct. 28, 1778; their daughter Eleanor (Gantt-Brown) Oct. 26, 1780.”

Abner, born Feb. 4, 1783.

Benjamin Doddridge, born Mar. 20, 1784.

Enoch Doddridge, born July 4, 1786.

John Doddridge, born May 6, 1789.

In the published sketches of this family the year dates in some instances differ from these; but, oddly enough, those of months and days are invariably the same.

John Doddridge and family resided, first a few miles south of Bedford, Pa. Probably in the spring of 1773, settled near Middletown, Washington co., Pa.

Attached to the Church of England, in Md., in its absence his religious convictions led him to identify himself with the Wesleyan Methodist of his neighborhood. A few years since, "Doddridge Chapel" was still standing—built by him on his farm, an evidence of his devotion to the cause of religion and education. He is said to have been a man of unusual natural ability, a good penman and "arithmetician," his son Philip's only instructor until, at seventeen, he entered Brooke Academy, Wellsburg.

"His was an ample store of ardent mind,
 Rich in liberal and creative arts;
 To trace the landscape with correct design,
 And ply in many ways the tradesman's parts.
 With feeling heart, sincere and ever kind,
 He was the friend and father of the poor;
 His was the wish for good to all mankind,
 And pity often taxed his little store."

John Doddridge died 1791. X

His wife, Mary, is described as—

"Sweetest, loveliest of her race,
 Fair as the ruby blushes of the morn,
 Adorned with every captivating grace,
 Her piety sincere and heavenly born.

.

By fatal accident, in all her charms,
 Snatched from her babes by death's untimely dart."

JOSEPH, the eldest son, was for a time an itinerant minister of his father's adopted church; but later identified himself with the church of his forefathers, and became the pioneer Protestant Episcopal clergyman in Ohio. The sketch of his life prepared by his daughter, Miss Narcissa Doddridge, a teacher, is quite a reliable history of that church, in its infancy, in this state, since through his labors many of its oldest congregations were organized. Sketch was published in a recent edition (1876) of his principal work, "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Va. and Pa., 1763-1783, etc."

He combined with the profession of divinity that of physic, and one authority says he was a tanner, also. Did much miscellaneous work outside his special callings.

Was a man of marked ability, liberal views, an author and something of a poet. The cloak of his illustrious ancestor, Rev. Philip Doddridge, seemed literally to fall on his shoulders.

Married Miss Jemima Bukey, of a family from New Jersey. Home was at Wellsburg, Va., where they died: he, Nov. 9, 1826; she, 1829, aged 52.

Family numbered twelve. Two died in infancy. Eliza M., at Wellsburg, aged 19; R. Reeves, at Chillicothe, aged 12. Since the parents' deaths: Chas. Hammond, at Chillicothe, aged 18; Harriet T., wife of Maj. Wm. Duval, of Fort Smith, Ark., 1841; Mary D., wife of B. T. Brannan, Cincinnati, O., 1857, aged 34; Philip B., Columbus, O., 1860, aged 63; Susan A., widow of Capt. Robert Larimore, Chillicothe, Ohio; Matilda D., wife of John Winters, of N. Y.; Miss

Narcissa, Wellsburg, W. Va., and Joseph G. Doddridge, who died, winter 1890-91, near Chicago. Wrote of himself: "I am the last of the Mohegans, the only one left of twelve. I am 78 (1884) but so well preserved as to be taken as 55 or 60. Am over six feet one-half inch, and the tallest of the name. Father was about my size."

A few years since, the Doddridge homestead was still standing in Wellsburg—a substantial log house covered with clap-boards. The inheritance of Miss Narcissa from her father, and where she died. Under this roof, the story says, Sarah Wells and Samuel Tallman (my grandparents) made, or, at least, cultivated, their acquaintance. She, a member of the household to go to school; he, a resident of Wellsburg and supporter of Dr. Doddridge's church there. Sequel: school in due time set aside for matrimony. Near by this house on the hillside is an old cemetery, used first in pioneer days. In it once stood the brick family vault. Am told there was also one belonging to the name at Fredericktown, Md. Miss Narcissa, before her death, erected a monument in the beautiful new cemetery at Wellsburg, and doubtless had the bodies of her family removed thither.

ANN^c, the eldest daughter of John and Mary Doddridge, married Nathan Reeves (English). He owned the first tannery in Paxton township, two miles east of Bainbridge. Here he also kept a ferry. It is said he once owned the land from Chillicothe to Bainbridge, a distance of about seventeen miles.

A traveler (1807) writes, "Stopped at Reeves's on

the bank of Paint-creek. Excellent bread, rich milk, neatly served in a large, handsome, clean room by Mrs. Reeves, for which she wished no compensation. House charmingly situated and best seen since entering Ohio, —spacious and lofty stories and stone. A noble, well-improved farm. Nine years ago when Mr. Reeves came here from Washington, Pa., it was a wilderness. House built five years ago. He has a tan-yard and leather-shop. One of his men ferried me across the creek in a canoe.

“Eleven miles from Reeves’s came to a hamlet of six or seven cabins, called ‘Cat Tail’ swamp. Reeves’s appears to be the best land and best improved farm on this side the Ohio.

J. G. Doddridge writes, “Cynthia (Reeves) Wells (page 34) was my cousin. She was the daughter of my father’s oldest sister, Nancy, who married Nathan Reeves. She married her cousin, Jas. Wells, son of Gen. Jas. Wells, of Fairfield co.”

The surname Reeves, introduced by marriage, has been popular as a Christian name among the McCall and Jas. Wells branches of family and occurs some thirteen to fifteen times.

Mother liked her first Christian name (a thing not common.) It was bestowed in honor of Cynthia Ann Reeves, cousin and sister-in-law of grandmother, and, suppose, upon Cynthia E. Wilson-Miller,⁵ another niece. We find it among the Tallmans exclusively, save in case of a daughter of Nathan Wells.

There were other children of Nathan and Ann Reeves. Names not given save the two found in chart.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE,^e the second son, "became very eminent as jurist and statesman; died in 1832, at Washington, D. C., while he was a member of Congress." Was a resident of Wellsburg, Va., and served in State Legislature.

A few years ago, a sketch of his life was prepared by a former student of his, and read before the West Virginia Historical Society, and later appeared in pamphlet form. His daughters, of Canton, Ill., presented mother with a copy. We found it most interesting reading. The subject being a "self-made man," much it contained brought to mind the early life and experiences of our late President Lincoln. Quote from it.

Mr. Doddridge's "facility as a draftsman was remarkable and he had a wonderful power of condensation. The appropriate words, like well-drilled battalions, fell harmoniously into their places; and there were neither too many nor too few of them."

It is related, Mr. Webster once said in Wheeling, "that he would be willing to give all he possessed if it would secure him this extraordinary faculty of Mr. Doddridge in the same degree of perfection." When on a tour through the Western States, in 1833, he stopped at Wellsburg, "for the express purpose of paying his respects, personally, to Mrs. Doddridge. Hearing that there was a portrait of Mr. Doddridge in the town, he called to see it, and whilst looking at it he remarked, 'He was the only man I ever feared to meet in a debate.'" His abilities need no higher encomiums than these from the great Massachusetts statesman. Ex-President John Q. Adams, Rufus Choate and Edward

Everett, of Massachusetts, Jas. K. Polk, of Tennessee, and others of note, were his contemporaries, and yet the "National Intelligencer" declared at his death that in "intellectual ability and sound legal culture he had scarcely a superior in the House."

Congress was not in session at the time. "His funeral obsequies were attended by the civic authorities at Washington, Ex-President J. Q. Adams, who happened to be in the city, and many of the public functionaries of the U. S. Government." He was buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

He married, 1799. Mrs. Doddridge survived him twenty-seven years, and died at Liverpool, Ill., 1859. His children in order of ages:

Jasper Yates.

John Musser, Wheeling, W. Va.

Benj. Laccheus Biggs, d.

Sarah Mary.

Ellen Sophia, Mrs. Plaltenberg, Canton, Ill.

Cadwalder, Evans, W. Va.

Julianne Adeline.

Philip Alexander, d.

Harriet Venna.

Anne Ruth, Mrs. W. D. Meek, Canton, Ill., writes, "My mother's maiden name was Juliana Pan Musser. Her half sister, Mary Musser, married a 'Wells' in Lancaster, Pa., and a niece of father's, 'Cynthia Reeves,' of Chillicothe, Ohio, married James Wells; thus we were connected with the name on both sides. There were also Wellses at Steubenville who claimed kin."

SUSANNAH, second daughter of John and Mary Doddridge, probably died in childhood.

RUTH DODDRIDGE. J. G. Doddridge writes, "My cousin, Julianna Doddridge Carson, married Elias Rockhold. They lived at Bainbridge, Ross Co., Ohio. She was the daughter of my father's youngest sister, Ruth, of the first family of Doddridges."

Mrs. Rockhold died recently at the advanced age of 83. Mother held her in high esteem, for her personal worth and kind hospitality to her. Felt it a privilege that had an opportunity of meeting her in her beautiful old age, shortly before her death. Her birthplace was Hillsboro, Ohio. A son, only, survives of her large family of children. She had several brothers and sisters.

Of the *second* family of Doddridges, Josias and Enoch lived at or near Guyandotte, O.; Benjamin at Athens, O.; Elanor. J. G. Doddridge writes, "Aunt Ellen married a celebrated lawyer, John Gantt, who, think, died at Washington, D. C., leaving a daughter, Julianna. She (Mrs. Gantt) afterwards married John Brown, a merchant of Wellsburg, who had a bachelor brother, Danforth. Their father, Capt. Oliver Brown, is buried in the cemetery near Wellsburg." He was present at the celebrated Boston Tea Party, and noted as a soldier and pioneer. This family was probably not at all related to our ancestor, Col. Rich'd Brown.

ELIZABETH WELLS,

WIFE OF GEORGE HAMMOND.

His parents were named Margaret and Benjamin Hammond.

Just where she should be "located" among the Wells is somewhat uncertain. Seems appropriate to associate her with the Doddridges.

A letter among the papers left by Miss N. Doddridge, written by W. C. Hood, State Librarian, Columbus, O., 1874 (a grandson), states, "The grandfather of Philip and Joseph Doddridge (Alex. Wells) was grandfather of my grandmother Hammond (thro' his son Francis); Mother's name (wife of Francis ?) Frances." Abridged. He refers to Elizabeth Wells, of course.

Mr. Hood is mistaken in calling the grandfather of the Doddridges *Alex.* It may be Francis Wells was the half-uncle of these men, or the son either of their uncle or great-uncle, Alex. Wells. The latter is not known to have had a son of that name, but it is not impossible he remained in Md. and was lost sight of in the West. Neither of these theories renders the statements that follow improbable.

It is thought Eliz. Wells had brothers Robt., Alex. and Rev. Joshua, a rector in Baltimore, Md.

George and Eliz. Hammond had a family of sixteen children. A daughter was wife of Judge Hood, of Somerset, O. A son, Charles, became eminent as lawyer

and editor. Talbot, the youngest child, d. recently in W. Va. Thomas, son of Talbot Hammond, in a letter mentions his relatives, especially the descendants of Rev. Joshua Wells, his grandmother Wells' brother, probably yet near Baltimore. "They (her family) intermarried with the Doddridge family and Rev. Jos. D. was a constant visitor at the house of our grandfather Hammond. Uncle Chas. Hammond, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, and founder of the Gazette, was a student in the law office of Philip Doddridge.

"The Wells family, Charles and Bezaleel, Stenbenville identifies him as a son of Alex. Wells^d), were cousins of grandmother. The family of the mother of Philip Doddridge and Rev. Jos. . . . am sure is coming quite close to our grandmother's side of the Wells.

"There were two distinct races of Wells, called the Big and Little Wells. We are of the Little Wells."

Speaks of the Talbots and Hammonds often intermarrying among themselves, and occasionally among the Wells, and lastly "our daughter married a Mr. Wells, of Chicago."

Mrs Catharine Wilson, daughter of Mrs. Hood, a life time friend of mother's, writes, "Chas. Hammond's second wife's maiden name was Moorehead, a sister of Thomas and Moses Moorehead, formerly of Zanesville (Ohio).

My grandmother Hammond's name was Wells and it must have been in that way Mrs H. traced her connection with the Wellses. Rev. Jos. Doddridge was not related to the Hammonds, except as their clergyman.

He held church at my grandfather's once a month for many years and married my father and mother, as well as nearly all the other members of the family."

The widow of Chas. Hammond lived and died in Zanesville. Many namesakes among his own and her relatives and the Doddridge's attest the esteem in which he was held.

J. G. Doddridge writes, "In May last (1884), a Mr. Smith of N. Y. delivered an address before the Historical Society, of Chicago, on the character of Charles Hammond. Spoke of his mother—Wells—who moved with her husband, Geo. Hammond, to a farm near or adjoining grandfather, from Maryland; that he studied law with his *cousin* Philip Doddridge. His wife, as stated by Mr. Smith, was a Wells and was no doubt the *same family* as grandmother. How nearly related I do not know, but I do not doubt that there was a relationship. Besides I recollect as long as I can remember anything, that the most intimate relation existed between the families, *could not have been more so* if the closest relationship had existed."

The Mr. Smith, previously mentioned says, in a letter, "I was informed by one who knew Charles Hammond well that he and the Doddridges were cousins."

It is said Charles Hammond resembled Philip Doddridge in certain marked characteristics.

Mrs. Harriet Wells-Patton-Kimmel writes, "I often heard my mother speak of a Dr. Hammond being a relative of hers, so suppose Elizabeth Wells must have been his mother."

THOMAS WELLS³,(PAGE 12) BROTHER OF JAS. WELLS³.

Was "b. Jan. 10, 1758. Removed, with his father, to Somerset co., Pa., thence to the Pan Handle, 1774.

"1780, m. (Sarah Scott) and moved to Washington co., Pa.

"In his twentieth year one of a trading party to St. Vincent, now Vincennes, Ind., with supplies of whisky and flour.

"One of the scouts sent out (just before the historic massacre, Ohio,) to the Moravian villages." The great forests were so attractive and non-confusing to him that he was employed in the above capacity much of his time, warning the settlements when danger threatened from the savages.

"At the close of the Revolution made a journey to St. Louis with supplies of flour, tobacco and whisky.

"1786, visited Kentucky with a view to settlement. 1794, moved to Mason co., and settled. (First year in Kentucky spent near Lexington, where a half brother lived, it is supposed, and the next made a land-entry in county just named.) 1804, moved to farm on Strode's Run, and remained to 1836. (Family burying ground on same.) D. May 6, 1839. X

Visited his relatives in Ohio, from time to time. He, his descendants, and the *many* Wells families

in Kentucky (only part of them were his relatives) held slaves.

Dr. Doddridge speaks in his "Notes" of a "Capt. Thos. Wells, a noted warrior, hunter and trapper," catching an Irishman as game in a wolf-trap. This incident is repeated by grandchildren of Thos. Wells³, now-a-days. There is little reason to doubt that one and the same person is referred to in both cases.

OBITUARY.

"In this county, on Monday last, of a lingering illness, Mr. THOMAS WELLS, in the 82d year of his age. The deceased had been a resident of Mason county for 45 years, and no man was more esteemed for his hospitality, his integrity and general uprightness of conduct. In the early settlement of the West he became a resident of Pennsylvania, and rendered important and valuable services in many Indian excursions, in most of which, being a superior woodman, he acted in the character of spy or pilot."

FAMILY RECORD.

"The ages of the children of Thos. Wells, senr., and his wife Sarah.

James, Born June 15, 1781.

Alex., B. April 15, 1783.

Ann, B. June 6, 1784.

Rachel, B. July 27, 1786.

Patience, B. October 1, 1787 (d. in infancy).

Thomas, B. February 13, 1789.

John Scott, B. January 24, 1791 (Washington, Pa.)

This is the ages of Thos. Wells' first wife's children. (She died Aug. 6, 1791.) X

(M. Nancy Davis, of Mason co., Ky.) Thos. Wells' second wife's children ages:

Sarah Wells, B. November 21, 1794.

Mary, B. January 22, 1796.

Patience, B. March 17, 1798.

Samuel D., B. February 24, 1800.

Richard, B. March 23, 1802.

David, B. November 2, 1805.

Elizabeth M., B. January 2 (3), 1807.

George W., B. May 26, 1809.

Nancy Wells departed this life 29th December, 1835 (in 67th year).

Thos. Wells departed this life 6th of May, 1839."

Of these children, James d. in Louisiana, of cholera, aged 30.

Alexander, m. Polly Chance; "1807 moved to the 'American Bottom,' (opposite St. Louis); 1815 to Jacksonville, Ill., where he died, 1877. Served with credit in Black Hawk war."

Ann, m. — McCarty; d. Clay co., Mo., 1875.

Rachel, m. Jno. Shepherd; d. Washington, Ind.

Thos., m. Nancy Melvaine; d. Shelby co., Ky.

Jno. Scott, m. 1st, Cynthia Wilson; 2d, Matilda Sample; 3d, Narcissa Shackelford. He died 1877. Home was six miles east of Maysville. Of his children,

Geo. R. and John S. live in Mason, and Mrs. Sallie A. Wilson in Lewis co., Ky. "He enlisted for defense of New Orleans, 1814, but arrived day after the battle. Had made three journeys to this city, between 1812-1816." He was a prodigy in memory of dates, events, etc.*

Sarah, m. Robt. Dye; d. Mason co., Ky., 1843.

Mary, m. Daniel Wood; they died of cholera, 1832, Mason co., Ky.

Patience, m. Hugh Melvaine; d. Mason co., Ky.

Samuel, m. a lady from Ohio; d. in Indiana.

Richard, m. Frances Yancey; d. Helena, Ky., 1892. Last survivor of children of Thos. Wells.³ Thos., *son of Richard*, is vice-president of First National Bank, Maysville, Ky.

David, m. —; d. near Hannibal, Mo.

Eliz. M., m. Harlow Yancey; d. Helena, Ky.

Geo. W., m. 1st, Narcissa Curtis; 2d, Fannie Finck; 3d, a widow.

Thos. Wells³ descendants adhere to the Baptist Church. Many of them are farmers. Know themselves to be related to Browns, of West Virginia.

"Mrs. Rockhold recollected," writes J. G. Doddridge, "that some years ago Mr. Wells and two daughters were here (Bainbridge) on a visit. That Mrs. Mackerly⁴ and son James, and Mrs. Nancy Dill⁵ had

*NOTE. — Of facts relating to Richard Wells² (page 11) and above, to his son Thos.,³ those in *quotation*, where authority is unnamed, are to be understood as coming from John S. Wells, and recorded by his friend Mr. Hixson (a local historian of Mason co.), to whose courtesy I am indebted for the same. Other matter came through grandchildren of Thos. Wells.³

visited them previously. Met a Mr. Wells at Maysville, Ky., in 1868, while there to organize a National Bank. He said he was related to the Doddridge family, but did not know how. I could only tell him my grandmother was a Wells."

JOHN WELLS³

(PAGE 12) BROTHER OF JAMES WELLS³.

Copy of his FAMILY RECORD. One it is taken from is in his own hand-writing, which is beautiful and plain as print.

“John Wells and Polly Musser Married the 10th February, 1798, at Lancaster, by the Reverend A. Muhlenberg.

Musser Wells, Born the 31st day of March, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 °Clock in the afternoon, in the year 1799, at Somerset, in Pennsylvania.

Harriet Wells was Born Tuesday evening, 9 °Clock, the 10th day of February, 1801, at Somerset, Pennsylvania.

Brown Wells, Born Sunday morning 5 °Clock, the 11th day of March, 1804, at Somerset, Pennsylvania.

Adeline Wells, Born Thursday morning, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 °Clock, the 20th day of March, 1806, at Somerset, Penns^a.

OBITUARY of John Wells, which also appears on his tombstone.

“ DIED,

On the 25th inst., at his residence in this place, John Wells, Esq., in the 64th year of his age. The de-

ceased was a resident of this county at the time of its first establishment, and served in several publick stations with credit to himself and great fidelity to the publick.

“He was particularly distinguished as a correct and scientific surveyor. He formed the plan of this town with such precision and correctness that no dispute has ever yet arisen as to lines or boundaries therein. As a county surveyor his skill and devotedness to the publick interest and individual rights has secured to the land-holders their property free from all disputes or controversy. He has been a faithful publick servant to this county and although his services have not been of a nature to excite much publick attention, yet they result in securing to the present and rising generations in this county the blessings of peace and security in the enjoyment of their rights and property.

“He was the first to point out and suggest the Wells Creek and Casselman River route to cross the stupendous Alleghany Mountains, for that grand and national work, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, as the most direct and practicable.

“His remains were on the following day deposited in the Presbyterian burial grounds in this town, attended by a large concourse of respected citizens.

Communicated, Somerset, May 28, 1828.”

“Mrs. Mary Musser Wells, wife of John Wells, died in Somerset, April 8, 1848, aged 81 years.

Died, on the 20th day of November, 1841, Musser Wells, aged 32 years.

Brown Wells, died 30th day of July, 1820, in Somerset, aged 16 years.

Adaline Wells, died in or near Maysville, Ky., aged about 20 years, at the home of her Uncle Thomas Wells, whilst there on a visit."

OBITUARY, by her cousin :

"Died, on the 29th day of March last, at the residence of her uncle, Thos. Wells, Sen'r, in Mason County, Ky., six miles east of Maysville, where she had been on a visit, Miss ADALINE WELLS, daughter of JOHN WELLS, Esq., in this borough, aged 19 years and 9 days; whilst her parents, animated with the prospect of her return, and her companions fondly anticipating her renewed friendship and sociability, the appalling intelligence arrived in Somerset that she was *no more*. In the loss of ADALINE, *society* is bereft of one of its most interesting members. The poor, disconsolate and distressed, always found in her a friend and warm supporter, so far as was in her power to contribute consolation and relief. She was courteous to all, gave offense to none, and by example taught others the beauty of innocent liveliness and Christianity. She always held a deep interest in her Saviour Jesus Christ, who called her to a happy immortality.

Our stay is short, we soon must go,
From grief and sorrow here below;
In shouts of triumph, we shall fly
And spend a blest eternity.
'Tho' far from dearest friends we die,
Our Saviour pleads for us on high;
Let sorrow cost them not a sigh,
For like dear *Ad'line* they must lie."

Mrs. Harriet Wells-Patton died in Somerset, April 9, 1860, aged 60 years. With exception of Adaline, all buried at Somerset. The above are John Wells' children, all dead. Mrs. Harriet Wells-Patton had eight children, seven daughters and one son. Daughters are all living and married with large families."

But one of the children of John Wells³, Harriet (Patton), left descendants. Her only son, John Wells Patton died at Somerset, Pa., within the last year. Mrs. Patton, his wife, gave what information she could, then referred me to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harriet Wells-Patton-Kimmel, of Pittsburgh, who furnished most of matter pertaining to John Wells and descendants. From letters of this granddaughter of John Wells', quote what follows:

"Grandfather's mother's name was Brown and he was an Episcopalian and grandmother a Lutheran.

I will tell you about Grandmother Wells. She was raised in high life in Lancaster, Pa., and was married there by Rev. Muhlenburger in 1798 or 1799. I have solid silver spoons, table-spoons, of Grandmother Wells', that were a bridal gift from her father, John Musser.

Her name was Mary or Polly Musser. She often told me of General Washington being entertained at her father's house and stories of British soldiers prisoners at Lancaster.

She had the first carpet and the first umbrella in the town of Somerset. It was a sad reality for her to

live in a place like Somerset, after the house of refinement she had left.

Her wedding dress was light blue satin, with a long train, what we call now a princess dress. Her shoes were a light blue kid, as pointed as an arrow, with high wooden heels. She had eleven silk dresses besides, and many other elegant dresses for that age of the world. Until a fire destroyed half of Somerset, we had grandmother's wedding dress and shoes, and still have a piece of fine China left of a set she brought to Somerset when she came there a bride. Grandmother called Somerset the backwoods and often said she wished she had never seen it.

She had a sister living in Wellsburg, Ohio (Va.), named Julia Ann, married to Philip Doddridge Very smart man and a brother of the author of Doddridge's *Notes on the or about the Indian war*. He died in Washington. He was congressman from that district. I will enclose a letter to you some time, written to grandmother in 1817, by her sister, and you can return it to me. They were all eastern people—their descendants are still in Philadelphia. Mother went to school there two years. Was with grandmother's relatives.

Grandfather laid out or surveyed the towns of Somerset and Bedford, Pa. His son, Musser, was a fine surveyor.

My father was John Patton. He edited the first paper in Somerset county. I will send you one, of 1834. He was a splendid editor. John Patton was born in Londonderry, Ireland, May 8, 1794. Married to Har-

riest Wells by Dr. Kieffer, in Somerset, Pa., Dec. 19, 1820. The story goes the Pattons had more brains than money, neither objectionable, the latter more convenient.

Mother (Harriet Wells) was a very smart, intelligent woman and helped grandfather in his writing and copying."

The old paper named above, "The Somerset Patriot," bears evidence that Mr. Patton was a fine editor. We smile to-day at its quotations of Philadelphia weekly markets; a long list of bank notes at Philadelphia quotations; a memorial to Congress for *building* of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; amount of work *accomplished* on Pennsylvania Canal, etc. Aside from weekly news of Somerset county, it also contains much from various parts of the country and abroad. Its moral tone puts to shame many of the newspapers of to-day.

Mrs. Kimmel says, 'I'm 62. My husband was associate judge six years and his brother, F. M. Kimmel, a splendid lawyer, district judge ten years in the town of Somerset. C. A. Kimmel and myself were married 1850 by Rev. Young. He was in all the battles under General Taylor in the Mexican war. Receives a pension.

I had eight children—six are living. Ira Wells Kimmel is at Bethany, W. Va., at college. (Mrs. J. W. Patton has a son there also at school.)

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL was married to a cousin or sister, Miss Brown, of Grandfather Wells. He was founder of the College, also the Christian (Campbellite) Church, of which I am a member. My sister, Mrs. Sau-

ner, still lives in Somerset. All our children and children's children are living hereabout, and nearly all belong to the Christian Church."

A local historian of Somerset county writes, "John Wells was one of the first Justices of the Peace for said county when it organized. He was married and left a family; one of his daughters was married to a Mr. Patton, who was editor of the county paper several years. I saw, several years ago, a vest worn by Mr. Wells; if my memory is right, worn by him on his wedding-day. I mention this to indicate their desire to perpetuate the memory of the Wells family. I have seen the docket of John Wells. He was considered a man of ability."

J. G. Doddridge writes, "In 1824, when 18 years old, I called on a John Wells, who was Clerk of the Court in Somerset, Pa. . . . I took tea with his daughter, Mrs. Patton, who was married to the editor of a paper."

MRS. CARR³

(PAGE 12.)

Mr. Alex. Wells (page 50) writes 1892, "my sister Ann says, 'My grandfather George Wells' had a sister who married a Baptist preacher, by name of Carr, who moved to Missouri.

Had three sons. Richard was sheriff of Pike co., Mo.; William, a magistrate, and Thomas, a farmer.'"

ALEXANDER WELLS² AND DESCENDANTS.(PAGE 41) UNCLE OF JAS. WELLS³. WELLSBURG, W. VA., STEUBENVILLE, O.

"Town of Wellsburg laid out, 1789, by Chas. Prather, for whom it was named Charlestown, but there being two other towns in the state with similar names, it was afterwards changed, by act of State Legislature, to its present name, for Alex. Wells², who built a flour warehouse at this point, the first ever erected in Ohio. 50,000 barrels of flour shipped annually from town to New Orleans. First settlers came before the Revolution." (Howe.)

"History of the Pan Handle" says, "The name Wellsburg was for Chas. Wells, who married Mr. Prather's only daughter, Elizabeth." Mrs. McCoy, daughter of this couple, confirms the statement, but adds that the name was given in part for Nathaniel Wells, a *friend* only of her father.

Alex. Wells² (just named) m. Leah Owings, in Baltimore co., Md. She was b. 1727. He d. at Wellsburg, Va., 1813. She two years later at the home of her son, Bezaleel Wells³, Steubenville.*

Alex. Wells² resided at Frostburgh, Md., at one time. Moved to Augusta co., Va. Section in which he lived (Eldersville) later became a part of Washington co., Pa. Sold a large tract of land he owned there

From Francis A. Wells⁴, their grandson.

to his son Richard. Built and lived in first *frame* house within limits of last named co. Built and occupied first cabin in Charlestown, Va., and was father and support of M. E. Church there.

CHILDREN.

Order of ages and number uncertain.

1. Richard, named above.
2. Henry, d. Wellsburg, Va., 1814. Descendants Carlisle, Ind.
3. Alexander, settled on Cross Creek, Washington co., Pa.
4. James, in Ky.
5. Michal^c, m. Absalom, a "Big Wells."
6. Nancy^c, m. Wm. Griffith, of Baltimore, Md., 1780.
7. Ellen^c or Helen, m. Richard, a "Big Wells."
8. Bezaleel^c.†

Wm. Griffith and wife, Nancy Wells, settled at Holliday's Cove, Va., 1782. Bought 1,500 acres of land from Mr. Holliday. Built a *stone* house, 1793, which is still occupied by descendants. Children *all dead*. 1st, *Michal*, b. Baltimore co., Md., Feb. 15, 1781; m. Rich-

* From obituary of Francis A. Wells and a letter of Mrs. Bucher, a great-granddaughter of Alex. Wells², through his daughter, Mrs. Griffith.

† In preceding list, 2 is named in "Welles Hist.," 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 in sketch from "Memoir of Elder Milton Wells," published in a Wheeling paper, 1886 (?), time of family reunion of "Big Wells," at Beech Bottom; 5, 6, 7, 8 by Francis A. Wells⁴.

ard Wells³, April 12, 1798 (page 51). *Alexander*, b. at Cove.

Uncle Bezaleel Wells (Steubenville) studied law, but never practiced much. His first wife was Miss Reaustean. Her two children d. in infancy. His second wife, Miss Griffith, of Wellsburg, Va. She had a lovely disposition. Once chided by an airy friend for sitting at table with and pouring tea for laborers, she replied: "These men make my living." Frank⁴, the last of her children, d. past spring. He said his mother had told him she *thought* that her father and grandfather Griffith were relatives (not brothers), and that both families were from Wales.*

(8) Bezaleel Wells, b. at Baltimore, Md., 1769. Came to Wellsburg 1782. Home at Steubenville, O., from 1800. First wife Miss Reaustean, of Baltimore. Second, Miss Sarah Griffith, of Wellsburg. D. at Steubenville, Aug. 14, 1846. "He was the proprietor of the first woolen mills of that section (Jefferson co., O.) He was the first importer of what is known as Wells and Dickerson stock of sheep, as well as the first to introduce the raising of wool to any great extent in that section, now recognized as the headquarters for the best wools of America, as was demonstrated at the 'Centennial Exposition,' as well as at New Orleans, 1885-6."†

A traveler (1807) says, "Mr. Doddridge comes from Charlestown, Va., every other Sunday to officiate

* Mrs. Bucher, great-granddaughter of Alex. Wells².

† Memoir of Elder Milton Wells.

for the Episcopalians in the Court House here, Steubenville. It is built of square logs.

Mr. Bazil Wells is president of the bank and joint proprietor of the soil with Mr. Jas. Ross, of Pittsburg. He has a handsome house (superb for its day) and finely improved garden and farm, one-quarter mile below the town, which was platted 1797."

Wells township, Jefferson co., was named for Bezaleel Wells³, and he also laid out present city of Canton, O., 1804.

His Christian name has been perpetuated among families of Brown and Holmes.

HIS CHILDREN.

Katharine W., m. John McDowell.

Rebecca R., m. 1st, Philander Chase; 2d, Intrepid Morse, Episcopal clergymen.

James Ross.

Alexander, Bezaleel and Mary, d., unmarried.

Samuel O.

Hezekiah G., b. 1812, m. Ara Strong. Member of Congress, 1875. Presiding judge of Court of Commissioners of "Alabama Claims." Held various public offices in Mich.; d. at Kalamazoo, seven years since.

Francis Asbury, b. Sept. 4, 1813; d. Feb., 1892. Last survivor of his family: M. Miss Jane C. Boggs, who d. 1882. Was a citizen of Steubenville most of his life, occupying the later Bezaleel Wells' residence, which commands a fine view of the town and the surrounding country. Several of his children are residents

of the same place. Through his daughter was furnished quite a little information concerning others, and all have given relating to his father's family. In his youth farmed and assisted his father in woolen manufacturing. Served as postmaster. Took part in constructing, opening and running the Steubenville and Indiana R. R. An earnest official member of the P. E. Church, as his father was before him. Was interested in gardening and floral culture after he retired from active business.

Anne C., m. E. B. Kellogg, Episcopal clergyman, Cal.

Sarah G., m. Dudley Chase, Episcopal clergyman, Cal.

"BIG WELLS."

These were brothers, Charles, Absalom, Nicholas, John, Amon, William and Caleb, from Maryland. They were of Welsh descent and so called to distinguish them from *our* English ancestry, called "Little Wells."* The latter were of average stature but the former were giant-like. "The descendants of the 'Big Wells' settled in the Ohio Valley, from the 'Pan Handle,' to the Kentucky line."

One Benjamin m. Temperance Butler, in Maryland. Son *Charles*, born 1745; m. Michal Owens, 1764. They emigrated west and settled in Va. He m. Elizabeth Prather (page 77), 1784, his wife Michal having died. Later he moved to Tyler co., Va. Was the father of 22 children, and suppose he was the Wells who named his twentieth child "Twenty" and the twenty-first "Plenty." Can vouch for the story, at any rate.

In correspondence with Mrs. McCoy, a daughter, learned he formerly owned a farm adjoining Geo. Hammond, near Bethany College. (Elizabeth Wells,† wife of Mr. Hammond, was *not* related to Mrs. McCoy's father.) On Chas. Wells' farm was a fort, occupied several summers in succession by neighbors and their families. State line between Va. and Pa. ran through

* Page 63; also stated in memoir of Elder Milton Wells.

† Page 62.

this farm. He represented Brooke co., at Richmond, year Mrs. McCoy was born, 1794.

Absalom (page 82) m. Michal³, daughter of Alex. Wells² (page 78). She weighed 99 lbs.—a "witch's weight."

CHILDREN.

Jessee, d.

Actius, m. Jas. Craig; settled on Muskingum river, Morgan co., O.

Temperance, m. Jno. Neff; near Sistersville, Va.

Butler, Cockransville, O.

Benj. ('Spot Ben.'), Meigs Creek, Morgan co., O.

Michal, m. Jas. Lazear; Brooke co., Va.

Leah, m. Chas. Wells, her cousin; near Barnesville, O.

John D., Tyler co., Va., on 'Jug Handle' farm, Middle Island Creek.

Sally, m. Sam'l Williamson; d. in Mo. *

Bezaleel, m. Nancy McIntyre; Brooke co., Va. Their son subject of "Memoir" quoted from elsewhere. Facts relating to "*Big Wells*" are from same.

Dorinda, m. Richard Talbot; homestead farm of her parents.

Jessee, Ohio, near junction of Short creek and Ohio river.

Ellen or Helen (page 78), m. Richard, a nephew of Absalom, her sister Michal's husband. Lived in O., below Steubenville.

* Francis A. Wells¹ is authority for statements relating to this couple. Mrs. Bucher says, he (Richard) was son of James and Ruth Wells, also *cousin* of his wife, and m. Nov. 10, 1796. She was b. July 25, 1776.

CHILDREN.

Bezaleel, Thos., Joshua, James ("Uncle Jimmy").

Elizabeth, m. — Patterson.

Sallie, m. — Frye.

Leah, m. — Plummer.

Several of these remained in Ohio when parents moved to Ky.

Widow of Thos., "Kittie Annie," m. Mr. Jump.*

* Francis A. Wells.

Bezaleel Wells, m. - Marietta Porter
Daughters - Ellen Wells, m. - William Hemming

"GRAY BEARD" WELLS.

A letter of his great-granddaughter states, "Richard Wells, commonly called 'Gray Beard' Wells, to distinguish him from others of the same name in his neighborhood, was born in Baltimore co., Md., Oct. 25, 1742. His wife, Editha Coale, born July 17, 1740. They were married in Bedford co., Pa., 1776. Wife died Feb. 10, 1783, leaving a son Jessee and daughter Jemima. The latter never married, but lived to an old age." Jessee had sons, James and *Nathaniel*. The latter left descendants, some of whom live at Middle Ferry; opposite Steubenville, O. Know their ancestors to have been related to ours, but can not tell how.

The story is told that "Gray Beard" Wells put each of his children in a basket, strapped the baskets together, so as to swing them over the back of the pack animal and brought them to Va., so. Had a colored woman for housekeeper. He brought his parents West. They bore the family names of James and Honora.

Once imposed upon with depreciated paper currency, the story says, he would receive absolutely nothing but coin after. Furthermore he and his daughter had an understanding that if one did not marry the other would not, and each was true to the same. She was a character most interesting. Mrs. Gibbony⁵ can remember hearing of her when visiting Mr. Gibbony's relatives in Va., and mother recalled hearing grandmother and others speak of her, while those of a younger generation remember their parents' stories of "Gray Beard" Wells.

CAPT. WILLIAM WELLS

Is one of the subjects of "McDonald's Sketches of Wayne's Campaign," begun 1793.

Nothing is told of his birth. Have understood, however, that the descendants of this author classify Wm. Wells among *our* connection. Although unable to verify the statement, deem it probably true.

• As a child, Wm. Wells was taken prisoner by the Indians, adopted by one of their chiefs, "Little Turtle," grew to manhood among them, and for a time fought *with* them. Later espoused the cause of the whites, yet befriended his savage *parents*.

A celebrated warrior. In campaign just named served as one of a company of trusted spies, 1794. They enjoyed special privileges in camp. Was killed in unequal combat with the Indians, 1812—present site of Chicago.

FOREIGN ORIGIN OF THE WELLS.

Their European extraction was probably *English*, although Welsh is named. Intermarriages served to confuse origin and history of Wells in Pan Handle, it may be.*

A book appeared some years ago purporting to furnish a history of those of the name *abroad* and in *America*.

Was told, by those in a position to know, that no great reliance should be placed in the same. It may be reasonably supposed that the author exercised special care with regard to Welles family, being one of the name, while his personal prejudices may have had no little weight, also.

Doubtless, many of statements this book contained are to be found on record abroad, but (so far as was able to discover) the *chain* between the Old and the New World is by no means *complete* in case of Maryland Wells.

On this side the water a lot of traditions serve in lieu of facts; and for the most part *disconnected* family records. These last are probably correct, coming as they did from individual subscribers — an evidence of *their* faith in the work.

* See letter of Asa Brown (page 47), sketch of "Big Wells," and *Griffith* family, in sketch of Alex. Wells'.

CIRCULAR (ABRIDGED).

"History of the Welles or Wells family. This, probably one of the most beautiful and valuable 'Family History Books,' and only one in this country.

Tracing back through England into Normandy to 794, temp. Charlemagne, it embraces important historical events connected with both countries.

The derivation from the 'Vaux' family in France, where royal intermarriages—as afterward in England, connect with royalty and the nobility.

Fine plates depict in colors the 'Arms' of the family, 1191 and 1299; also the signing of King John in 1215, and delivery of the royal Magna Charta to Bishop Hugo de Welles, at Gannymede; also the exterior and interior of the Cathedral of Lincoln, where Hugo de Welles was Bishop; also the bishopric seals of both brothers, in colors.

In addition to the history of the family abroad, the derivation in this country and family of *each subscriber* will be given in full, etc.

ALBERT WELLES."

From letter of a Secretary of New York Historical Society.

"The book states of the 'WELLES FAMILY IN AMERICA': 'Among the chief branches of the Welles family in this country are traditions of origin varied, but not contradictory nor inconsistent with each other. Thus the descendants of George (afterwards of South-

ampton, L. I.), Richard (afterwards of Salisbury, Mass.), and William (afterwards of Southold, L. I.), known among the first settlers in Lynn, Mass., 1638, claim that there were *three brothers* came over together. Also those from Isaac (of Barnstable, Mass.), Edward (of Boston), and Thomas (of Ipswich) have the same tradition; also those of Hugh (of Hartford), (contemporary) 1636 to 1650, with Gov. Thomas and John (his son); whilst the descendants of Joseph (of Boston), 1636, thence in R. I., about 1640, at Wickford, state that he was *first* emigrant of the family, fled about 1629 from London to avoid religious persecution and save his life, and was followed by his seven *sons or brothers*, who may reasonably be supposed to be all named above, viz., Isaac, Edward, Thos., Richard, George, William and Hugh, although there is no evidence of their consanguinity.' "

NOTES FROM THE BOOK.

"1. Derivation of the name Saxon well, a well or spring, from wellan, to spring, bubble up or flow, and the kindred Danish wel and German quell.

Families named often from John or Robert of the Well; and other English derivations appear.

"2. More commonly, the name is derived from Norman French, val or vale and its plu. vals or vaux. Latin vallis, val, vals, vaux, valibus, with or without prefix De, are found in numerous records, from Norman Conquest of 1066 to end of fifteenth century, applied to families in almost every county in England, but mostly

in Lincoln, Norfolk, Essex and Kent, of French origin.

"In 1220 we have Wallys, Wellys (1475), Wyllys (1463) Wills (last two rare), Wells de Well (1401-89), Welles, De Welles (1283), and Wells as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century.

"Hubert, Ranulph and Robert, three sons of Harold de Vaux, a Norman Baron, are said to have come into England about 1120 and settled, two in Cumberland and one in Norfolk. 1194, Adam, grandson of Robert, holding manor of Welles, near Alford, Lincolnshire, took name of De Welles. (Dugdale, Baronage of England.) Died without issue. Brother William succeeded, then his son William, then *his son* William, and grandson Adam. Latter summoned to Parliament, Feb. 6. 1299, as 1st Baron Welles; was Constable of Rockingham Castle and Warden of the Forest.

"Arms described in M. S. Roll of Arms, 1308. (Burke's Extinct Peerage.)"

"9th Baron died s. p. 1503, when the Barony fell into abeyance between four daughters of Leo, 6th Baron, and so remains.

Decision 1832.

DE WELLES, OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

"Vaux in France (back 794) founded by Harold de Vaux, Lord of Vaux, in Normandy, and a near relative of William the Conqueror."

"His sons Baron, Robt., Hubert and Ranulph; Robert's grandson had four sons—Robert de Dalston,

Baron; Adam and Wm. de Wells, of Lincolnshire, 1194, and Oliver de Valibus, Prior of Pentney Abbey. Adam, d. s. p., and William, who settled in England about 1120, was founder of a line of noblemen of Lincolnshire, as given by Dugdale in 'Baronage of England.'

"*American Welles*, from Colchester, near London, principally."

Since we have no *satisfactory* knowledge of *our* Wells family abroad, we may at least enjoy Irving's thought that "Hereditary rank *may* be a snare and delusion, but hereditary virtue is a patent of innate nobility which far outshines the blazonry of heraldry."

GENERAL NOTES.

We are told Baltimore co. was erected 1659. "It contained all lands within the province north of Anne Arundel, and west of the bay, even including Cecil, beyond the Elk river." (Griffith.)

Frederick co., erected 1748. *Much* larger than now. Richard Wells² is supposed to have lived at one time in or near its county-seat, Fredericktown.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Greater number of them in western Pa. and Va. came from the upper parts of the colonies of Md., and Va. They effected their removals on horses furnished with pack-saddles. The journey over the mountains was considered long, expensive and even perilous.

Few were encumbered with much baggage. *Land was the object.* Building a cabin and raising a crop of grain, however small, of any kind, entitled the occupant to 400 acres of land and a preemption right to 1,000 acres more, adjoining, to be secured by a land office warrant. This right to take effect only in case there was so much land, or a part thereof, vacant and adjoining the preemption.

The usual *route* west was what was known as Braddock's trail. The other was the military road to Pittsburgh, and passed Bedford and Ft. Legonier.

Two roads united 28 mi. east of Pittsburgh. "Bedford at the eastern foot of the mountains and Somerset at the western."

A traveler (1807) says, "Traffic travel on these roads astonishing." He refers, of course, to the little caravans that went over the mountains yearly, carrying what the settlers had to "barter." Each horse was fitted out with a pack-saddle and a pair of hickory withe hobbles, tied at the back of it; a bell (opened at night) and collar ornamented his neck. The settlers had no "stores" and manufactured their own clothing. The two indispensables for them were salt and iron, that must all come from the East. At first they had only peltry and furs to offer in exchange, until they could raise cattle and horses. A cow and a calf was the price of a bushel of alum salt in early times. At first these exchanges took place at Baltimore; Fredericktown, Hagerstown, Oldtown, and Ft. Cumberland, in succession (indicating route of travel through Md.) The bags, intended for carrying salt, at start were filled with feed for the horses and left at convenient stages for use on return trip.

"*Bedford co.* was made 1771, embracing all the western part of the State from eastern line. *Westmoreland co.* was made 1773, out of Bedford. Territory remaining in Bedford included what is now *Somerset.*" This co. was made 1795.

(1807) "Twenty years before, *Bedford*, a frontier town. *Glades*, a rather bare and thinly settled plain, about a mile beyond began to ascend the Laurel Hill.

Somerset laid out and built within twenty years." *John Wells*³ surveyed the towns of Bedford and Somerset.

From reference to dates it will be seen our progenitors were well represented on the frontiers of civilization—a part of them even followed in its march up to time of "gold craze" in California, '49. In 18th century a goodly number of them were found in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and early in the 19th many in Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri. *Frequently permanent* homes were established *en route*, so that to-day the connection is scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Their paths diverged as those around a mountain side, *uniting*, like these at the summit, *only* in a common, noble *manhood*.

The lives of pioneers in those days possessed little of poetry, and yet Alice Cary, a daughter of one of them, has all but idealized their homes and lives in her verse.

Dr. Doddridge, one of their number, in his "Notes," has given us a most graphic picture of the period during which our progenitors were actors. Even in his day, Dr. Doddridge saw "the gloomy shade of oblivion, settling over the whole history."

He adds, "A pious regard for the ashes of ancestors is not without its useful influence on the morals and piety of their descendants."

"Their bravery, victories, sufferings ought to be correctly and indelibly recorded. (But for his record how little we should know of lives of our ancestors.)"

"Those who lived and died for posterity ought to be remembered with imperishable fame, in the grateful remembrance of their descendants."

Is the memory of our forefathers unworthy of historic and sepulchral commemoration? "No people on earth, in similar circumstances, ever acted more nobly or more bravely than they did. No people of any country, or age, ever made greater sacrifices for the benefit of posterity than those which were made by the first settlers of the western regions.

"What people ever left such noble legacies to posterity as those transmitted by our forefathers to their descendants! They have borne the burden and heat of the day of trial. The truth is, from the commencement of the Revolution until its conclusion, this country and its wars were little thought of by the people of the Atlantic States, as they had their hands full of their own share of the war, without attending to ours. Far the greater number of our campaigns, scouts, buildings and defenses of forts were effected without the aid of a man, a gun, a bullet, or charge of powder, from the general government. The greater number of our men were many years in succession engaged in military service along our frontier, a considerable part of their time from spring till winter, without an enlistment by government, or a cent of pay. Their officers were of their own election. Their services were wholly voluntary, and their supplies while in service were furnished by themselves. Campaigns begun and ended without a newspaper notice, as a printing press was then unknown in the country.

"National history is all important to national patriotism, as it places before us the best examples of our

forefathers. We see the wisdom of their councils, their perseverance in action, their sufferings, their bravery in war, and the great and useful result of their united labors. We see in succession every act of the great drama which led us from infancy to maturity, from war to peace, and from poverty to wealth, and in proportion as we are interested in the results of this drama, we value the example it furnishes. Even their faults are not without their use.

“Their example ought to *live*, because it is worthy of imitation; *your memory* (referring to those who are indifferent as to the memory of their forefathers, except to use and perhaps dissipate their estates), on the *contrary*, an example of sordid avarice, ought to perish forever.”

“Look back, ye gaudy sons of pride and show,
To your forefather’s humble, lowly state—
How much they suffered, much they toiled for you,
To leave their happier off-spring rich and great.”

A personal acquaintance, Thos. Scott, justly remarks Dr. Doddridge, “wrote with a view of enabling those who come after him to properly estimate the advantages of position in civilized and refined society, by contrasting them with those possessed by their forefathers in the Western regions.”

Some gleanings here and there from descriptions of scenes we were intended to profit by, is certainly appropriate.

A wedding, naturally occupies the first place. Old

and young enjoyed it, their one gathering for *pleasure only*.

In the morning of the wedding-day, the groom and his attendants assembled at the house of his father in time to reach the house of the bride by noon. The nuptials were celebrated always before dinner, usually at noon. The bride often in her teens.

Imagine an assemblage of people, without a store, tailor or mantua-maker within a hundred miles; an assemblage of horses, without a smith or saddler within an equal distance.

The men dressed in shoe-packs, moccasins, leather breeches, leggins, linsey hunting shirts, all home-made. The ladies dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bed-gowns, coarse shoes, stockings, handkerchiefs, and buckskin gloves, if any. If there were any buckles, rings, *buttons* or ruffles, they were relics of old times.

The horses were caparisoned with old saddles, old bridles or halters, and pack-saddles with a bag or blanket thrown over them; a rope or string as often constituted the girth as a piece of leather.

The march double file was often interrupted by narrowness and obstructions of horse paths. We had no roads. Sometimes neighbors, of good or ill will, increased the difficulty by tying grape vines or felling trees across the way. Sometimes, also, an unexpected discharge of guns, so as to cover the wedding party with smoke. Let the reader imagine the scene which followed, the sudden spring of the horses, shrieks of

the girls, and chivalric bustle of their partners to save them from falling.

After the ceremony, a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowl, and sometimes venison and bear meat, roasted and boiled with plenty of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables. The greatest hilarity prevailed. After dinner, dancing, which generally lasted until morning. Figures were four-handed reels or square sets and jigs.

It often happened that uninvited neighbors and relations cut off the manes, foretops and tails of the horses of the wedding company.

Returning to the infare the order of procession was the same as before. The feasting and dancing often lasted for several days, quite exhausting the company, so that several days were requisite to fit them for their ordinary labors.

Settling the young couple to housekeeping was next in order.

A spot selected on the land of one of the parents. A day appointed soon after the marriage for commencing the work of building their cabin by the neighbors. The first day material was gotten ready. The second day the house was raised. It was built of logs, with clap-board roof and puncheon floor, chimney of logs. Openings between logs of both it and the house filled in with chunks and daubed with mortar. Back and jambs of chimney of stones. The third day usually sufficed to level floor, build chimney, make clap-board table. This last was a split slab supported by four round legs, set in auger holes. Some three-legged stools were made in

GENERAL NOTES.

like manner. Some pins stuck in house-logs, with clap-boards laid on them, served for shelves for table furniture. A corner fork, poles from this reaching through cracks between logs of the house-wall, clap-boards for slats, composed the bedstead. Some pegs in the wall for displaying the riches of the family in clothing. A "warming," or all night dance preceded the moving in.

The table furniture for several years consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons; but mostly wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins. If last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks were brought from the East. They corresponded with the *articles of diet*, "hog and hominy," a dish much used and named from its component parts. Johnny-cake and pone-bread for breakfast and dinner. Supper, mush and milk. When milk was scarce, mush was eaten with sweetened water, bear's oil or meat gravy. A little garden supplied the vegetables, and truck patch, of a half acre or more, the roasting ears, pumpkins, squashes, beans and potatoes. A standard dish for dinner at a house raising was a pot-pie, and eaten with milk for supper also.

Dr. Doddridge, as a boy, figures as a *specimen of backwoods simplicity*. "I well recollect the first time I saw a tea-cup and saucer and tasted coffee. My mother died when I was six or seven years of age. My father then (he says in a letter, 1777,) sent me to Md., with a brother of my grandfather, Mr. Alex. Wells, to go to school. At Col. Brown's, in the mountains, at Stoney Creek glades, . . . all was right ex-

cepting the large birds they called geese. The cabin and its furniture were such as I had been accustomed to see in the backwoods. . . . At Bedford everything was changed." Tavern was stone and plastered inside. "I had no idea there was a house in the world not built of logs. . . . Whether such a thing had been made by the hands of men, or had grown of itself, I could not conjecture. . . . When supper came on, 'my confusion was worse confounded,' a little cup stood in a bigger one with some brownish stuff in it which was neither milk, hominy nor broth; what to do with these little cups and little spoons belonging to them, could not tell." In time of war the conversation was full of accounts of "catching, whipping and hanging the tories." Discovering the meaning of the word *jail*, and supposing we were tories, "For fear of being discovered, I durst not utter a word." I imitated the big folks and "found the taste of the coffee nauseous beyond anything I had ever tasted in my life. I continued to drink—with the tears streaming from my eyes; but when it was at an end I was at loss to know, as the little cups were filled immediately after being emptied. This circumstance distressed me very much, as I durst not say I had enough. Looking attentively at the grown persons, I saw one man turn his little cup bottom upwards and put his little spoon across it. I observed after that his cup was not filled again; I followed his example, and to my great satisfaction the result as to my cup was the same. . . . Tea and coffee were only slops" in the eyes of backwoodsmen.

Many of the sports of the boys were imitative of

the exercises and stratagems of hunting and war. Boys were early taught to use the bow and arrow; fire arms, also, when practicable. One important pastime, and a necessary part of our education, was imitation of noise of every bird or beast in the forest, on account of its utility in certain circumstances. Imitating sounds of the wild turkey often brought them within reach of the rifle. The bleating of the fawn brought its dam to her death. The hunter often amused himself by collecting a company of mopish owls in the trees about his camp. His howl would gain reponses from a pack of wolves—so as to guard against them.

In times of war, the Indians and our own people often collected, by day, by imitating turkeys; and wolves or owls, by night.

Throwing the tomahawk was another boyish sport. They had the sports of running and jumping in common with the men.

Dancing was the principal amusement of young people of both sexes. Shooting at marks, among the men. Dramatic narrations, chiefly Jack and the Giant, variations of giant and Great-heart—*Pilgrim's Progress*. Singing was not very common. Cards, dice, backgammon and other games of chance are amongst the blessed (?) gifts of civilization.

The pioneers must have found it hard always to keep a brave heart. In sickness physicians were lacking. They raised their crops under arms, and often saw a season's labor swept away by animals or Indians. Much of the time they dared not live in their cabins (which the Indians delighted to burn), and were

crowded into forts, living a disagreeable sort of community life. They were obliged to be their own mechanics in every thing. Had only coarse graters, made of punctured tin, for making meal while the corn was soft; and hominy-block (mortar and pestle) and hand mill, oftenest when it became hard.

"Moral standards were comparatively high. Industry in working and hunting, bravery in war, candor, honesty, hospitality and steadiness of deportment received their full reward of public confidence among our rude forefathers, as well as among their better instructed and more polished descendants. The punishments which they inflicted upon offenders, by the imperial court of public opinion (in lieu of law), were well adapted for the reformation of the culprit or his expulsion from the community.

"Profanity was not much more prevalent than now. This, when there was no other vestige of the Christian religion than a faint observation of Sunday, and then merely as a day of rest for the aged and of play for the young." Dr. Doddridge remarks, he never heard a religious service until he was ten years old, and that in Maryland. Schools were almost unknown and books scarce.

"God made the country, and man made the town ;
What wonder, then, that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all, should most abound .
And least be threatened in the fields and groves."

The early settlers from Maryland and Virginia

were descendants of the English cavaliers, and "for the most part formed a cordon along the Ohio river on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, which defended the country from attacks of the Indians during the Revolutionary war. They were mostly illiterate, rough in their manners and addicted to the rude diversions of horse racing, wrestling, jumping, shooting, dancing, etc. They were industrious, enterprising, hospitable and brave in defense of their country." (In late civil war the majority of families among their descendants had representatives in Federal army.)

Instead of blindly imitating their manners and customs, "*we have thought and acted for ourselves, and have changed ourselves and everything about us. Other elements, but especially the ministry of the gospel, has contributed, no doubt, immensely to the happy chance.*"

"*Presbyterian* ministers were the first in the field, and, as early as 1792, established an academy at Cannersburg, in western part of Pa., later Washington College in co. of that name."

"At a later period the *Methodist* society began their labors in Pa. and Va., and kept pace with the extension of our settlements."

The *Baptists* took the lead in the State of Kentucky.

"The *Episcopal* church, which ought to have been foremost in gathering in their scattered flocks, have been the last, and done the least. Taking the Western country in its whole extent, at least one-half its population was originally of Episcopal parentage; but, for

want of a ministry of their own, have associated with other communities. They had no alternative but that of changing their profession or living and dying without the ordinances of the Gospel." Dr. Doddridge condemns this neglect on the part of his church in no mild terms. Even in his day, appeals for missionaries from the settlers themselves were long unheeded.

Mr. Asa Brown wrote that *our connection were all originally Episcopalians*, but later mostly Methodists; whether from expediency or choice, he does not explain. Probably both. The direct descendants of the Doddridges, those of Bezaleel Wells, late of Steubenville, a part of the connection in W. Va., and others, are adherents of the church of their ancestors. Some are Presbyterians and Baptists. It appears, Alex. Campbell, founder of the Christian (better known as Campbellite) church, found his wife among our Brown relatives (page 75).

Our ancestors were *mostly farmers*, a part surveyors, and not infrequently they combined the two occupations. The Government compensation and opportunity it afforded of selecting desirable tracts of land were no small considerations. The providence of the Wells in particular, led them to enter just as many tracts as possible, sometimes exceeding their ability to pay.

The chief *commercial relations* of the country bordering on the Ohio were with New Orleans, then under the dominion of Spain. Staples of trade, "flour and bacon, floated down the river (on rafts), or in what were called Kentucky or flat-bottomed boats." Often young

men made this journey for the purpose of enjoying a glimpse of the outside world, paying in whole or part for passage by labor; Philip Doddridge, one of this number. Whilst the boat stopped at Natchez, where the Spanish Governor then resided, this youthful traveler strolled about the town, and "in one of his rambles met the governor. Not understanding the vernacular of one another, Mr. Doddridge addressed his excellency in Latin, and was responded to in the same tongue. The result of their interview was an invitation to dinner, and other flattering attentions."

Some of the "Big Wells" engaged regularly in this occupation of *boating*, and it is *said*, members of our own connection occasionally. Travelers speak of the "Wells' boats" as one of the institutions of the day, and in commendable terms.

Later, "one of the curiosities of that age (1819), was a steamboat built at Steubenville (named for one of the owners Bezaleel Wells), with a brick chimney." She ran across the river, struck the bank and her chimney fell down. The story says she carried a man to top it out so that she might appear "in order" when she arrived at Pittsburgh. Once there, a smoke stack replaced the chimney.

NOTES OF WELLS LISTED IN TABLE.

Something in the way of statistics may not be amiss, although, for *self-evident reasons*, they can *only* be *approximate* and *suggestive*, especially in the matter of *names* and *ages*.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of Wells generations known to us, | 8. |
| 4th generation, children of Gen. Jas. Wells, . . . | 11 |
| 5th generation, his grandchildren, | 48 |
| 6th generation, his great-grandchildren, less 7 | |
| counted in two lists, | 144 |
| 7th generation, great-great-grandchildren, less 2 | |
| counted twice, | 239 |
| 8th generation, great-great-great-grandchildren, . | 51 |
| Total, | 493 |

Doubtless, these figures would reach 500 or more if every name in the 7th and 8th generations be included down to date. Presumably, also, a number of those who died in childhood in earlier generations are omitted. Were three pairs of twins.

Among children of our immediate ancestor, Table shows 3 of 11 d. in infancy, 1 in early manhood, 7 married and 6 left descendants, a good proportion of whom were handsome, some beautiful. Standard of morality high, and yet do not know of one of their number in the ministry, and comparatively few in other professions. Idiocy and insanity are almost unknown among them.

A single family bears the surname *Wells*. Find it some 16 to 18 times as Christian name.

Of the 48 grandchildren, 21 were sons and 27 daughters. Five d. in infancy, 15 in all yet remain. Ranks of matrimony included most of those who reached maturity.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|---|----|----|-----------|------|----|-----------|
| McCall | family, | 6 | of | 11 | married ; | were | 30 | children. |
| Tallman | " | 9 | " | 10 | " | " | 53 | " |
| Wilson, | " | 8 | " | 9 | " | " | 37 | " |
| Jas. Wells ¹ | " | 6 | " | 7 | " | " | 22 | " |
| Foster | " | 3 | " | 3 | " | " | 9 | " |
| Mackerly | " | 1 | " | 3 | " | " | | " |

Of the 11 of these (just one-third) who outlived husband or wife, 9 were widows and 2 widowers. Mrs. Evans⁶, longest period—over 41 yrs., and Mrs. Roe⁵ next—over 27 yrs.

Average length of life in 4th generation was a little over 42 yrs.

In 4th and 5th generations, two d. by accident.

Two were step-mothers—Mrs. Foster¹ and Mrs. Rank¹ (by her second marriage).

Later generations show a marked *decrease* in number of marriages among *relatives* over earlier ones.

In 6th generation, one-third of those who took part in late Civil War d. in service.

One scarcely knows which to think the more remarkable, the nick-names bestowed on our grandmothers (Polly, for Mary; Nancy, for Ann; Peggy, for Margaret, etc.), or the modern substitutes used in 7th and 8th generations for the plain ones of the 6th.

Frequency with which the Christian names of Gen. Jas. Wells' children re-appear among descendants may interest some. *James* is found by far the oftenest of the sons' names. Of the daughters' names, *Mary* oftenest, *Ann* (Nancy) next, and *Honour* in varied forms ranks third; but if all were counted who are *namesakes* but bear the name in such a form that it is not recognizable, it would have the honor of being most popular of all of them apparently.

THINGS VARIOUS.

Our parents and many of their companions were pupils of Dr. Williams, of "*Greenfield Academy*," in the immediate neighborhood. Not one among them but reveres his memory, nor one whose character was not in great measure formed by his precepts. Extracts they were required to learn from great authors were seldom forgotten and a potent influence in their lives.

Am indebted to Mrs. Gibbony⁵, for a copy of "An Address on the Necessity and Importance of Female Education, delivered in Zanesville, O., March 24, 1825, by the Rev. Dr. Doddridge," before scholars and friends of the "Female Academy."

Having found it such interesting reading, personally, and thinking others may do the same, quote largely from it (abridging, but *not* changing printer's form, except by use of italics).

First, on account of its rarity, style and subject matter; but second, and *chiefly*, because in it we have the kind of address our *mothers* were accustomed to listen to as school-girls (very like those given their grand-daughters now-a-days), and have brought to mind the *comparatively high standard* of education aimed at for them—much oftener attained, as we know, than was to be expected in that day; but not without sacrifices on the part of parents.

“YOUNG LADIES:—

Your Rev. preceptor having honored me with a request to deliver you an Address on the necessity and importance of Female Education, I have only to regret that my health and intellectual abilities are not more adequate to the performance of the task assigned me than they are.

“Constituting, as your sex does, the one-half of the population of our widely extended and constantly extending empire; and, as the peculiar constitution of your intellectual faculties, and the system of duties which fall to your lot, demand a corresponding course of education, the task assigned for our amusement this evening presents to the composuist and orator no small degree of difficulty.

“It is the duty of all of us to learn wisdom from the records of past ages. Our present state of society is best understood and appreciated when compared with those conditions of society which preceded it. Let us, then, take a short survey of your history, with a view to a proper estimate of the very elevated rank which your sex holds in all Christian countries, but particularly in our own.” Then follows a description of Hebrew women in early times, Chinese, Hindoo, Mohammedan and others.

“O, my fair hearers, bow with profound reverence and gratitude before the footstool of the benevolent Teacher sent from God, for it was his blessed gospel that gave you your freedom.

“The next subjects for our discussion are the public and private *duties* peculiar to your sex.

" You, my fair hearers, are regarded by the other sex as the *patrons* and *guardians* of *public* and *private morals*. To you it belongs to set the noble example of the faithful and constant exercise of every virtue which purifies, exalts and ennobles human nature. Free, not only from fault, but even from suspicion, you are expected to be 'Israelites in whom there is no guile.' There is no calculating the public benefits resulting from female virtue. Rome never lost her liberty and independence until the Roman women had lost their virtue.

" It is owing to the influence of female dominion, in great degree, that our country, for our defense, is effectually encircled with a military girdle of fire. Animated with the hope that his name may live in your remembrance, my fair audience, and that his valiant deeds may be the theme of your discourse and chanted in your songs, the warrior braves death amidst the clash of arms and thunder of cannon.

" In the important department of the *religious institutions* of our country, *your fiat* determines almost everything of importance. Among your sex the Saviour of men found many of his first, his best and his firmest friends. So in all ages, since the commencement of the Christian era, the sisterhood of the church militant have afforded the most ample encouragement and substantial support to the ministry of the gospel. With a *quickness of perception and accuracy of judgment* of the character of men, peculiar to yourselves, you quickly distinguish the wolf in sheep's clothing from the true pastor; the latter with your favor will find his sacred

temple honored with a crowded audience, so that his voice shall not be as the voice of one that crieth in the wilderness. Should any remissness occur on the part of the pastor, should his public performances be wanting in science, delivery or energy, your judicious remarks on the deficiency will drive him to his study and his books, with a view to meet your approbation and satisfy your just demands, by furnishing him an intellectual treasury out of which he may bring forth things old and new.

“With the *literature* of our country the fair sex have an extensive concern. Who among us can say that his first instructions were not received from his mother? In all situations of life, even when bowed down with affliction and oppressed by poverty, and the cares and anxieties of widowhood, the maternal parent seldom forgets or neglects the instruction of her offspring. The biographies of those who have lived in the faith and died the death of the righteous, frequently ascribe their first good impressions to the influence of early instructions, given them by their intelligent and pious mothers.

“To the fair sex also is assigned the distribution of charities and attendance on the sick.

“Such in Christian countries being the duties of the fair sex, it can be a matter of no small difficulty to ascertain the nature and extent of the education which is most suitable for their conditions and duties in society.

“With the *fine arts* I can not be supposed to have much acquaintance, and therefore shall make no observa-

tions concerning them." Suppose he included working of "samplers," etc., although he mentions only music, admitting he enjoyed it. "Yet this elegant accomplishment is certainly much inferior to many which are acquired at much less expense and waste of time than this.

"Indispensably necessary in female education is *Grammar*. This ought to be well and critically studied. The faculty of speech is possessed by the fair sex in an eminent degree. Their organs of speech are more flexible, more at their command and used with greater facility and more ease than those of men. A knowledge of this science is the more necessary because, although we may easily conceal ignorance of other branches of literature, we can not hide from the world our ignorance of this fundamental branch of learning. Every sentence we speak or write is liable to betray to the hearer or reader our ignorance of the structure of our own language.

"It is indeed to be regretted that our language presents so many difficulties to the English student. Its orthography is entirely imperfect. Our vowels have each a variety of sounds. Useless letters occur in a great variety of words, and our accentuation is altogether arbitrary. For these defects and difficulties there now exists no remedy. You must therefore submit to the toil and loss of time necessary to surmount them.

"The beautiful and pleasant art of *writing*, being wholly mechanical, is completely within your power and it will be a matter of great reproach if you do not learn to execute it well and with all necessary dispatch.

“That portion of *arithmetic* necessary for your sex is not great and therefore you need not lose much time in its acquisition.

“The next important branch of literature in education is that of *Geography*. This at first sight appears to present great and insurmountable difficulties; but on closer inspection these difficulties vanish and the task of learning this interesting science becomes easy and pleasant. Our world is but a small one at best and its divisions few and simple. It consists only of one vast ocean, which, together with some inland seas, denominated lakes, constitute between three and four-fifths of the superficial contents of our globe. The divisions of this great ocean by parallels of latitude and otherwise, into northern and southern Atlantic and Pacific, the Indian and great South seas, are speedily learned. All the bays and gulphs with which the margins of our continents are indented are ramifications or chambers of this reservoir of water. For instance, the Baltic and Mediterranean belong to the Northern Atlantic, and the Arabian Gulf or Red Sea to the Indian Ocean, and so on. Throughout the vast extent of this apparent waste of water, you meet with spots of land denominated islands, some of them solitary; but most of them in clusters or groups called Archipelagoes. The situation and names of these groups of islands do not constitute a very hard lesson. Those giants of the earth, the lofty mountains, some of which present the sublime and terrific, but destructive grandeur of volcanoes. The inland seas and mighty rivers, which roll their torrents to the ocean, will serve to diversify to your view

the scenery of the two continents belonging to our globe.

“That portion of *astronomy* which is taught here is sufficient to give the outline of the solar system. From the sun, as a centre, until you come to the very distant and the apparently cold and cheerless, *Georgium Sidus*. Thus, young ladies, early in life you are taught to wheel in triumph thro’ the signs of heaven! This noble science will give you an elevation of thought and sentiment which will remain with you through life.

“I would say in the sincerity of my heart to those to whom this address is especially directed that it is your duty to regard the time which the munificence of your parents or friends permit you to remain here as one of the most important periods of your life, and that your future interest demands its faithful improvement. I have been a student in many schools in which I was frequently presented with lessons which at first blush I thought would never be of any service to me, but when I came to take rank in the theatre of life I soon found, not only that all I had learned was useful, but that I had not learned enough of anything. Your future experience will doubtless lead you to the same conclusion.

“It is well known to all those who have any acquaintance with literature, that Schools, Academies and Colleges afford no more than the rudiments, the mere skeleton of an education which is to be completed by the diligence of the pupil in after life.

“The question then is, what *course of reading* is most proper for the completion of the female education? Here I am met with a pretty general objection to the

female taste for the fiction of poetry, novels and romances in preference to history and other serious reading.

“I have not the right nor the pretension to offer you an *index expurgatorius* of the books proper for your reading. It is much easier to limit the indulgence and excesses of a bad taste than prevent its exercise altogether. Fictitious history, denominated by Doct. Blair the very worst sort of writing, has always been in favor with the fair sex and is likely to remain so. The Waverley novels (and others) have of late given great extension to this kind of reading. They have but an ephemeral existence.

“What, you will say, is the great danger of this kind of reading? It is this, that a young female by extensive and exclusive novel reading, will become a novel herself, will soon become so conversant with artificial forms of distress and misfortune, as to lose sight of all their realities; although under our immediate observation, and create an exuberant and romantic imagination always inclined to adventure, than which nothing is more dangerous to female virtue. I would say to all those most extensively conversant with the books under consideration, What have you gained by the time bestowed upon their reading? The whole amount of it is that ‘You have grasped the phantoms and found them air.’

“My fair hearers, one single object of pursuit ought to govern at least the greater amount of your reading, and that, truth, Majestic truth! That noble and God-like treasure of the human mind ought to be sought for

at all its sources in every department of the creation. With regard to every book placed within your reading, the first inquiry should be, does it contain truth? Having this great object in view, you can easily determine for yourselves what books ought to be read and what neglected, etc. You find it in the sciences of Geography and Astronomy.

“In the larger systems of Geography which contain the histories of the nations of the earth, as well as the principles of that science, you are presented with every condition of human nature, every form of Government, every variety of religious institutions and every grade of moral improvement, from the inhabitants of the frozen regions within the Arctic Circle,

‘Where doze the gross race nor
Sprightly jest nor song,
Nor aught of life they know
Beyond the kindred bear,
That stalks without.’

To the soo / African, on whom a vertical sun has burnt
a hue of sable black.

“The next source of truth is that of *General History*. This at first sight may appear to be too extensive and variegated for your reading and comprehension. With the exception of the Old Testament, the commencement of the period of history is not very remote and it comprehends but a small portion of the deeds of mankind.

“The history of the Greeks, who, with the exception of the Jews, was the first nation who committed their deeds to record, is soon read through, and that of mighty

Rome is not very lengthy. Rollin's History of both these nations is a valuable work and well worthy of your attention. Next is the history of England, which may be regarded as the history of the world from the period of its commencement. But more especially the history of our country ought to engage the attention of every American. Ours is the portion of the terraqueous globe which is all in all to us. It is the land of our forefathers. It is the land of the brave. It is the exalted theatre of the most eventful contest, and its consequences the most important, that ever occurred since the world began.

“ You ought to be acquainted with the name and valiant deeds of every hero to whose labors, sufferings or death we are indebted for the achievement of our freedom and independence. Fair daughters of the land, patriotism is no less a virtue in your sex than it is in the other.

“ Lastly, I recommend to you the science of *Sacred Theology*. It is the science of God and Man. It furnishes the basis of your faith. Oh, let true piety to God mingle its divine influence with the soft affections of the virgin heart and give the most polished and best character of which our nature is susceptible. Finally, it is in the great school of the world that we must put the last hand of our education. The literary spoils of all nations are indeed at our feet, and whenever we choose we may converse with the illustrious dead. These furnish us with the light of science, but wisdom is best obtained within the circle of our acquaintance, from a close and correct observation of

men and things and of the passing events of our own time. In this view you will soon notice the providential distribution of rewards of virtue and piety, even on this side the grave and the close and inseparable connection between crime and its consequent punishment.

"I think it not amiss to remind you of the special duties you owe to your preceptor.

"As the earliest impressions of the mind are generally the most lasting, and as your present school mates will in all probability constitute the circle of society in which you are to spend your future days, . . . let no strife, envy, nor evil speaking intervene to prevent the creation of that mutual friendship which if now established will constitute no inconsiderable portion of the happiness of your future life and end only with its closing period.

"I now refer you to living examples within your knowledge of the destructive results of vice and folly, and the blessed fruits of faith and piety to God as they manifest themselves in the world. You have seen the aged beloved by all ages and ranks of people. Because they filled up the measure of their long life with good deeds, pious toward God, benevolent to mankind . . .

"And now, my fair sisters of all ages, your orator has only to say to you individually, 'Go thou and do likewise.'

SINGING SCHOOL

Was one of the institutions of the neighborhood, and one of the pleasantest of youthful memories to mother, and doubtless is to others who attended.

As a family the Tallmans never tired of this amusement among themselves, and several of them sang well. Music consisted of hymns oftenest, but sometimes semi-comic songs. These in their respective homes found place in the nursery, and scarce one among the grandchildren but recalls hearing the "Rose of Sharon," "Dull Cares," etc. Give such part of the version of the last as came down in our household, hoping it may serve as a pleasant remembrance of "ye olden time" among the cousins.

Dull Cares.



Why should we at our lots complain,
 Or grieve at sore distress ;
 Some think if they could riches gain
 They'd gain true happiness.
 Alas, how vain is all their gain,
 'This life will soon decay.

CHORUS.

And since we're here with friends so dear
 Let's drive dull care away.

Let's make the best we can of life,
 Not render it a curse ;
 But take it as you would a wife,
 For better or for worse.
 'This life at best is but a jest,
 A dreary winter's day.

The only circumstance in life
 That ever I could find,
 To soften care and temper strife,
 Is sweet content of mind ;
 Having that store, we have much more
 Than wealth could ere convey.

When old age comes creeping on,
 And we are young no more,
 Let's not repine at what we've done,
 Or grieve that youth is o'er ;
 But cheerful be as formerly,
 As innocently gay.

Why should the rich despise the poor
 Or why the poor repine—
 A little time will make us all
 In equal friendship join.

A *whistling school* was organized, once upon a time, by an antiquated minister, among the fun loving young people of the community. Report says his pupils never got beyond the order, "Now prepare to pucker."

The *changes* that have taken place in our parents' day seem almost incredible. Mother, one of the younger ones, could remember when companies of Indians camped near her home on Hoekhocking, and of being threatened with the "Red Man" when a child.

When the "Pickaway Plains," now one of the finest farming sections of the State, were only used for public herd-grazing, and when large sections of country were covered with forests of tall poplars.

When the Governor of the State came to lift the first shovelfull of earth for the Lateral Canal (such a boon in those days), near her mother's door, now Hooker C. H., V. & T. R. R.

When pewter dishes were to be polished, and even *shirt fronts* stitched by hand. Much of the material for clothing was manufactured and made up at home.

When quilts were "laid out" by saddlers and stitched into perfect works of art by women, and when working samplers was *the* accomplishment, and knitting the visiting occupation of the day.

When many of the "turn-pikes" were made.

When men drove all the way from Lancaster to Zanesville for "milling."

When horseback was the young people's one way of private travel, and a young lady's habit and many plumes in her hat her special pride—all this and much more.

From an address by Mr. Alex. Wells⁵, of Wells-ville, Ohio, glean the following:

"1828 there was a debating society in Lancaster, O.; the meetings were held in a school house. The subject of Railroads and Telegraphing was spoken of as a future subject. Some of the school directors being present, and what astonished me, most of them were Methodists, to issue such an order as the following, signed by ten of the best citizens of the place: 'You are welcome to the use of the school house to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossibilities and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour, by steam, He would have clearly foretold through his holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to Hell.'"

Have we not just cause for self-congratulation that our people were not citizens of antiquated Lancaster.

With few exceptions, descendants Jas. Wells³ were farmers and married farmers.

McCALL.

[PAGES 20-24.]

The father was a fine representative of his sterling race—Scotch. Silhouettes of himself and wife (only ones know of among the relatives) made a vivid impression on me as a child. The McCall family were

blondes. As a matter of course, they were and are Presbyterians. Mr. McCall was Justice of the Peace many years. His daughters kept house for him after his wife's death. They had a sly way of letting their girl-cousins and friends know when a wedding was in prospect, and often the blushing country lad and lassie found a miniature audience in waiting.

Son-in-law *Wm. McCleery* married again after his wife's death, and had a second family of children.

Mr. McCall and son-in-law, *Thomas Littlefield*, were partners in owning and running a woolen mill on the canal near their homes.

When children, we used to beg for the thrilling story of *Mrs. Blizzard* and daughter *Rubenna* being rescued from a burning steamboat on the Mississippi. Mrs. Blizzard was moving West with goods belonging to Mr. Littlefield and herself, he expecting to follow later with his family. In consequence of the boat they were on taking fire, these goods were sunk in the river. A part of them were recovered, together with some \$700 (?) in money. Lack of banking facilities led Mr. Littlefield to pack gold among his goods.

Grandsons *Richard Reeves McCleery* and *Jno. Thos. Gibbony* served in Federal army.

TALLMAN

[PAGES 24-30.]

Family were about equally divided between blondes and brunettes, and right and left handedness. Mother was rather proud of the latter peculiarity in her own

case, as well as of resembling her mother, who was tall and dark complected, with hazel eyes. Grandfather was a blonde. A will of Modie Lincoln and researches of various individuals, attest that Samuel Tallman shared a common ancestry with Daniel Boone and the late President Lincoln—his grandmother being Ann Lincoln and his mother Dianah Boone. Her grandchildren remember the Friends' dress of the latter. A *questionable* tradition says the *Tallmans* were Dutch.

The father, Benjamin Tallman, and wife moved from Berks co., Pennsylvania, to Rockingham co., Virginia, about close of Revolutionary war, and subsequently they and most of their married children settled in Ohio. Samuel Tallman found his wife at Wellsburg, and in company with his bride paid a visit to his relatives in eastern Virginia.

Three years or more after his marriage, grandfather came to Ohio, to make ready a home for his family. A variety of apples yet grown in Fairfield co., and bearing his name, *am told*, evidences his forethought in planning for an orchard at the outset.

His wife rode out from Wellsburg, horseback, carrying one of her two children, and her brother-in-law, Wm. Tallman, who accompanied her, the other. The gray horse of his she rode possessed a keen scent for rattlesnakes out of sight, and positively refused to go forward, each time, until the serpent had been dispatched.

Grandfather was a cabinet maker as well as farmer. Log houses are still standing in vicinity of his former home, which he built, and attest his skill as

workman, together with pieces of furniture yet in use among descendants of his relatives and neighbors. Grandmother owned and managed a loom, hiring a man to weave. One single bit of linen shows beauty of her work for our family.

Strangely enough, his children do not know that their father, Samuel Tallman, was a church member, although he led an exemplary life, rented a pew in the Presbyterian Church, Lancaster (that they were required to occupy when present at service), and resolutely maintained a family altar, which left a decided impression on his children's minds. His name appears as one of the supporters of Dr. Doddridge's Church, Wellsburg, 1801. Was a good penman for his day. Died suddenly, of fever, in the prime of life.

Discouraging as the outlook was, my grandmother rose equal to the occasion. With only a farm to depend upon, she succeeded not only in taking care of her young family, but in helping her older children also. She must have been a remarkable manager. Mother often said it seemed wonderful to her how the necessary spinning, knitting and sewing alone were done; but when the customary *superabundant provision* of the day for general wants of the household was taken into consideration, it became incredible that so much work could be accomplished in one family. (Our grandmothers made apple and crab cider, apple butter, pickles, etc., by the barrel, preserved crabs by the bushel, and every thing else in proportion, it will be remembered). Grandmother's hospitality knew no bounds.

This couple brought a free colored woman, with

her family, for servants, from Virginia, and built a cabin near by their own home for them. "Old Aunt Fannie" used to frighten the children with her superstitions and astonish them with the queer dishes she cooked for herself, especially "Jerusalem apples" (tomatoes), then only grown for ornament.

A few years before grandmother's death her log house was burned, and partially replaced by frame; but she was almost crushed by the trial.

Her daughter Mary, and perhaps one or two others of the older children, first united with M. E. Church. Later she was baptized (had her children baptized) and united with it also. Many of her descendants are Methodists.

The home was broken up at her death, and the farm sold to Richard Hooker. About this time, and a few years earlier, five or six of the family moved West to try their fortunes.

James Tallman was in Ross co., learning the trade of tanner, with his uncle, Nathan Reeves (the family always spoke of Dr. Doddridge as Uncle, also), but gave it up at grandfather's death and came home. While away he learned to dance, and after returning assumed the role of instructor to his younger brothers and sisters. Mrs. Evans proved his one apt pupil. His wife was of a Kentucky family, living near London, O. He adhered to the Christian (Campbellite) Church, and his sons do the same. These sons, save the *youngest*, *James*, served in Federal army.

Benjamin Tallman went to Virginia, to look after land belonging to his father, spent a winter, utilized the time in making love to his cousin, Benjamin Tallman's daughter, and in the spring brought her home with him as his bride.

Thos. Head was born in Bedford co., Pennsylvania, 1803. Besides farming, he contracted for building canal locks and owned a blacksmith shop. He and his son George were victims of the cholera scourge, 1854, in Illinois. Nursed and buried his neighbors for weeks, and then succumbed to the disease himself. Was of a decidedly literary turn of mind.

Tradition says *Mary Taylor*, wife of *Richard Tallman* (through her mother, Mary Boone Stevenson), was a descendant of family of this name mentioned in Brown-Holmes connection (page 39), and also of the Boones. She adhered to the Old School Baptist Church, as do some of her children. After the parents' death (he was killed by a team running away with him) Mrs. Head took their baby, Emma, who honored and loved her as a daughter. Cynthia lived with her uncle, Jas. Tallman, for a time, then came to Ohio at my parents' invitation, and made her home with them. Here she met her husband, and was afterward married.

J. B. Dorsey was a mill-wright. Letters show him to have been held in high regard by members of his first wife's family — Tallman.

Family of *Reuben Evans* were from Pennsylvania. His uncle, Mr. Brumfield (brother-in-law of grandfather

Tallman), suggested that his nephew pay his addresses to Nancy Tallman, and proposed to accompany him on a like expedition, stipulating his sister-in-law Tallman should further his plans in her home by arranging for him to meet there a certain widow he admired. The plan was quietly but successfully carried out, and the old gentleman won his bride. How deep grandmother was in the plot is not told. After the Evans-Tallman marriage a party accompanied them to their home, near Zanesville, on horseback. Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson-Miller⁵ says she was one of the party, "and a jolly time we had." Mother had good reason to thank her uncle Brumfield for his match-making spirit, since Mr. Evans was not only brother-in-law, but *brother* to her during the years that her home was under his roof. The Evans represent the New School Baptist element among us. A few years since, at the last home-gathering of the family, the mother and three daughters were immersed at one time.

Thomas Roe came from County Fermanagh, Ireland, to America, with his parents, when a child. His father, a member of the Established Church in his native land, became a pioneer local minister of the M. E. Church in his adopted country. Died early in life, possessed of few worldly goods, leaving a wife and large family in great measure dependent upon his eldest son, Thomas. The latter, a self-made man of liberal views, oddly enough always implicitly believed that St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland. A clerical Methodist friend selected mother as wife for father.

and introduced them in Somerset, Ohio. Financial embarrassments (caused by a bankrupt law) postponed the wedding four years. His occupation then changing from merchant to farmer.

Geo. W. Wilson's parents lived in vicinity of Somerset, Ohio. He had a family of daughters by a second marriage.

Margaret Tallman-Coulson was baby and pet of the family and friends generally. My father's sister calls her "The most beautiful woman that I ever saw." Others confirm her judgment.

WILSON.

[PAGES 31-34.]

Nathaniel Wilson, together with his family, settled in Ohio, Fairfield county, 1798. But two or three families were there earlier than this one. His son *William*, who m. Rachel Wilson, was somewhat of a disciplinarian and inspired a wholesome fear on the part of nieces and nephews. His wife spent much of her time nursing the sick of her neighborhood. Owing to carefulness of this couple we have a copy of family record of Gen. Jas. Wells. Brunettes so far as know them.

Honora Calista McCleery had sons, Wm. Wells, Samuel and Theodore, in the Federal army in different capacities. Chas. is a lawyer.

Cynthia Elizabeth, m. a Presbyterian minister, Rev. Barnett Miller, and devoted herself to the cause of education. She was pre-eminently fitted for the work. He was known as a *peace-maker* among his brethren, and labored in Missouri, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas and Texas, about 60 years. Widow is an electrician.

Jas. Wells owns and lives on the homestead farm, near Hooker Station.

Ambrose became a fine Latin scholar under Dr. Williams, and subsequently studied law.

JAMES (THOMAS?) WELLS⁴.

[OF ROSS CO. PAGES 34-36.]

A brunette, family mostly blondes. Mother always spoke of them, and relatives generally in that section, as being gayer and more given to social pleasures than those of Fairfield co. It is even said she attended dancing school in Bainbridge, one winter, herself.

Cynthia Reeves Wells was more progressive than her neighbors, in many ways, and owned the first cooking stove in the community. Some years since, she and her married children moved to Missouri, excepting *Eleanora*—*Mrs. David Moore*—who alone remained permanently in Ohio. Her husband bought the Wells farm. A daughter of this couple now resides at this

Jas. Wells' homestead, which is a very beautiful location. Recently, in building, the original log house was torn away, and now a tasty modern structure has taken its place. The Moore family were Scotch-Irish, from Dolkeith, near Edinborough, Scotland. David, their son, was a man of unusual business ability, integrity, *generosity*, and universally beloved. "Cousin David Moore was so much of a gentleman" was mother's invariable description of him, which, coming from one of her few words and high standards, meant more than her words expressed.

The Moore homestead, a large frame house, where Eleanora Wells lived after her marriage, is in sight of her former home, some five miles west of Chillicothe. At Mr. Thomas Hope's death, Mr. Moore bought this farm, which lay between the two previously mentioned, and gave it to his son David, who inherited his father's farm, and at his own death willed these three farms, side by side, to three of his daughters, providing for the fourth otherwise.

Addie Douglas Dill is niece of Benj. Mackerly (pages 35, 38).

Mason Reeves Blizzard was foster son of Mr. and Mrs. *David Steele*. Mr. Steele is of Scotch parentage—cousin of Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.

Mr. *Donahue* is Irish.

The relatives who died in vicinity of Chillicothe are buried in the Moore burying ground, near by. Descendants of James Wells are mostly Methodists.

MR. RANK.

[PAGE 36.]

Together with his brothers-in-law, by his first marriage, Wm. and Jas. McCleary (pages 21, 31), were from near Lancaster, Pa. Two of his sons (his family consisted of four sons and three daughters) were married before he came to Ohio. Is said to have served as general in War of 1812. Mrs. Rank was of rather a despondent disposition. She was a member of the Methodist Church. A brunette.

FOSTER.

[PAGE 37.]

Mr. Foster served as Adjutant in regiment of Col. McDonald (page 86) in War of 1812. Was Justice of the Peace twenty-one years, and filled the office most worthily. County Commissioner for a time. Mother named a daughter for her aunt, his wife, and invariably spoke of her affectionately. She appears to have been a person who had the faculty of drawing the best out of every one about her. She was killed by lightning.

Some of the pleasantest memories of mother's unmarried life were connected with this quiet, cheerful home. Mr. Foster was more than "Uncle" to her in his kindness. Among other things, her wedding dress was his present; also gave her a company, at which she was expected to wear it. After her marriage, Mr. Foster rode all the way from Chillicothe to Zanesville, to pay her a visit in her own home.

This couple and their children, blondes. Were not adherents of any church. Their large, old-fashioned red brick house seems to be the *only* one of the dwellings yet standing of that generation (4th).

MACKERLY.

[PAGE 38.]

She is said to have been a teacher, before marriage. Was of a remarkable, bright, happy disposition, and her husband a man of great urbanity. They and their children, blondes. Their hospitality was quite inexhaustible. He, assisted by his son Samuel, spent much time and money perfecting inventions, part of which are said to be most *ingenious* and *useful* in conception.

OUR GENEALOGICAL INQUIRY

Evinces the fact, it appears, that only the blood of Great Britain and Ireland flowed through the veins of the earlier generations.

Do we not feel the later ones are English, as well, but "awakened, polished, guided and more easily moved," yet at the same time Americans now and ever, as our fathers were, in the most patriotic sense of the term?

"Though ages long have passed
Since our fathers left their home,
Their pilot in the blast,
O'er untraveled seas to roam,
Yet lives the blood of England in our veins!
And shall we not proclaim
That blood of honest fame,
Which no tyranny can tame
By its chains?"

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